

VIGOROUS ACTION BY GOVERNOR PEABODY

General Court Martial Ordered and a Number of the Chief Officers of National Guard Summoned to Denver.

Denver, Oct. 6.—In connection with rumors that a scandal of wide-reaching character has developed in the management of the Cripple Creek campaign of the Colorado National guard, Governor James H. Peabody today gave out the following statement:

"Charges and specifications against certain men and officers in the Colorado National guard have been filed with me which will be immediately referred to a court martial to investigate them thoroughly. The charges filed with me will be proved to the very bottom, and anyone found guilty of the charges made, no matter who he is, will not be permitted to escape punishment; no matter whether it is an officer of the highest rank or a private without rank."

"General Chase has not been removed, but he will remain in Denver for the present."

"The court martial that I have ordered will convene in Denver as soon as it can conveniently do so. I have not determined who will be appointed on it."

"The governor declined to give the names of any of those against whom charges have been made, but it is announced that Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell, Colonel Frederick Gross, paymaster general, Frank Kimball, assistant paymaster general, Major Arthur H. Williams, General Chase's adjutant, and perhaps others, have been

MINES OPEN TOMORROW

Operators Make an Official Statement.

OLD WAGE SCHEDULE

COAL COMPANIES ADVERTISING FOR MEN TO RESUME OPERATIONS NORTH OF TOWN SOON.

As announced exclusively by the Gazette yesterday the coal mines north of town will be re-opened immediately. According to an announcement made by the operators yesterday work at the properties will be resumed at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The various companies are advertising for men to go to work at that time. Between 30 and 40 deputy sheriffs were sworn in yesterday and ordered to report at the mines this morning. The operators will be under the protection of the deputies, although it is the opinion of the mine owners that there will be but little, if any trouble.

Advertising for Men.

The various employment agencies of the city have been approached by the operators and arrangements made for sending as many men to the offices of the companies in the city, and the superintendent of the mines, as possible. The mines employ 200 men when they are running full, but the operators estimate that they will be able to begin the mining of coal with much less than that number.

It was announced by one of the operators yesterday that the mines were in such a condition that all that was needed was several shifts to loosen the coal at the extreme ends of the shaft, to send down hundreds of tons, which could be shoveled into the mine cars by anyone who could handle a shovel. This will not require skilled men, he said, and for that reason it will not be hard to start work.

Old Scale of Wages.

According to the operators, the men who will be employed, will go to work at the rate of wages prevailing in the mines prior to September 30. The advertisements set forth the fact that the contract with the United Mine Workers of America expired on September 30, and that a demand had been made for a raise of 20 per cent in wages, and a reduction of hours of labor from 9 to 8.

It is further stated that the operators do not intend to accede to the demands and compete with other mines.

The operators claim they will continue to supply all the demands of the local market, while the union men declare they will not be able to get the men needed to operate the mines.

COST OF BUILDINGS

Contractor Gives Interesting Testimony.

THE STRATTON ESTATE

JACOB BISHOFF TELLS APPRAISER'S COURT THE CONTRACT PRICE OF BUSINESS BLOCKS.

Exchange building\$291,000
Postoffice50,000
Car sheds85,000
Park pavilion6,300
Total\$432,300

According to the testimony of Jacob Bishoff of Roberts & Bishoff, contractors, given before Judge J. A. Elston, the contract prices for buildings which the firm erected for Mr. Stratton were \$441,300.

The figures constitute the basis from which the value of the property will be judged. To the actual cost of constructing the buildings must be added the value of the ground and the value of the income from rents, before the full value of the buildings can be determined.

Mr. Bishoff testified that he had been paid \$291,000 for building the Mining Exchange, \$50,000 for the construction of the Postoffice building, \$85,000 for the construction of the car sheds and other buildings of the Colorado Springs & Interurban railway, and \$6,300 for the construction of the pavilion at Stratton park.

The appraisers appointed for the purpose of making an examination of the real estate in this city will make their reports within the next week or two, and at that time the value of the property will be well under way. The special appraisers of the household property will make their report within a short time and after that the other appraisers will be heard from.

Judge J. A. Elston, left for Cripple Creek again last night for a further examination of the mines and will be gone several days. There was no session of the appraiser's court yesterday, the evidence given by Mr. Bishoff having been brought out Monday.

THEY WANT CONCESSIONS

What Is Back of the New Mill Project.

THEY MAY NOT BUILD

L. E. HILL OF THE GOLDEN CYCLE COMPANY SAYS DIRECTORS HAVE NOT YET VOTED ON PROPOSITION.

L. E. Hill, general manager of the Golden Cycle company, is authority for the statement that if certain concessions are obtained from the mills treating Cripple Creek ores it is not probable that his company will build a mill at Colorado City.

It has been announced that the Golden Cycle company, together with other mines owners of the Cripple Creek district, will erect a mill at Colorado City to cost in excess of \$300,000. It is true that at a recent meeting of the Golden Cycle company a resolution was passed authorizing the directors to renew the construction of a mill for the treatment of Golden Cycle ores, if, in their judgment, such a move was advisable.

"The is absolutely all that has been done in the matter," said Mr. Hill last night, "and to say at this time that the Golden Cycle company will build a mill in taking consideration of the fact that it is a well-known fact that the contracts with the mills which have been treating our ores, expire the early part of next year, and it is our intention to make concessions if possible in the way of treatment charges before renewing the contracts. If this is done it is not probable we will build a mill on our own account, as it is simply for the treatment of our own ores and the product of the other mining companies which would be interested with us, that we have provided for such a step. I do not even know how the other directors will vote on the matter, and I deny that there is any truth in the definite statement that the company will build a mill."

John T. Milliken, president of the Golden Cycle company, is said to have acquired a tract of land on the Telluride mill, which will probably be used as a site for the new mill in case the company decides to build.

A GREATER STRUGGLE THAN THE BOER WAR

Joseph Chamberlain's Masterly Opening of His Campaign--Repudiates Idea of Superceding Balfour.

Glasgow, Oct. 6.—Whatever may be the opinion held regarding the great question which Mr. Chamberlain has raised, or the probable issue of his campaign, it is generally admitted that he has opened it in a masterly manner befitting the momentous occasion, and that he can no longer be accused of ebullience in presenting his case. For nearly two hours of referring to local and national statistics, he held a vast and enthusiastic audience absorbed by one of his finest oratorical efforts.

An Inspiring Audience.

It was an inspiring scene within St. Andrew's hall, where he delivered his speech. Every corner of the vast hall was packed with men and women cheering, singing and waving handkerchiefs as the chairman, Sir Matthew Andrew, led Mr. Chamberlain to the platform. The late colonial secretary, pale, but self-possessed and alert, with his customary eyeglass and orchid, stood bowing his acknowledgments of the acclamations while the organ played "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

A distinguished company of peers and members of the house of commons were present with a host of ladies, including Mrs. Frank Chamberlain, in the reserved gallery. Despite a dreary and ceaseless rainfall, the hall had been full to overflowing since 6 p. m. The audience was worked up by the organ playing a selection of inspiring national airs, such as "Rule Britannia," "Ye Mariners of England," and at the moment of Mr. Chamberlain's appearance the national anthem, during the playing of which the whole audience stood singing.

Features of the Speech.

When the applause which greeted his arrival had subsided Mr. Chamberlain began to speak, and in addition to the encouraging cheers from the gallery, in the course of his oration he was greeted at the close with a great demonstration. The points of his speech attracting remarkable attention was his expounding for the first time in some detail the idea of superseding him; his representation of the coming struggle as one greater in its consequences than the Boer war; his declaration that the world has never seen a man of his protectionists and that any labor leader visiting the colonies would inevitably be converted to protection; his description of the American tariff as an abomination and his own representation of the case as affecting the workingmen's exchequer. Thus, according to him, the increased cost of the new duties to the laborer would be nine and one-half farthings (four and three-quarters cents) to the artisan 10 farthings (five cents) while the saving by the proposed reduction to the laborer would be 18 farthings (nine cents) and to the artisan 19 farthings nine and one-half cents.

Mr. Chamberlain's Speech.

Mr. Chamberlain, commencing his speech, said that his first duty was to thank the great representative audience for offering him the opportunity of expounding for the first time in some detail his views on the subject of the fiscal policy in the city from which free trade first took birth and in which Adam Smith taught. Continuing he paid tribute to Adam Smith, who, he said, however, he said, it was not given to foresee all the changes which had occurred during the last century and a half. Smith, nevertheless, was aware of the importance of the home markets compared to foreign ones, and Mr. Chamberlain had been impressed by the manner in which he advocated retaliation under certain conditions and how he urged reciprocity as between the colonies and the mother country. Hence the speaker was not afraid in Glasgow to combat free imports and preach protection.

OFFICERS HAVE STARTED FOR THE STATE CAPITAL

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 6.—An order was received this afternoon from Governor Peabody directing several officers of the National guard to report immediately at the state house in Denver. The utmost secrecy is maintained and it cannot be learned what officers were included; but Adjutant General Bell, Mayor Williams, Colonel Kimball and Colonel Gross left for Denver this afternoon.

An order was received this afternoon from Governor Peabody directing several of the officers to report immediately to the state house in Denver. It was reported that the officers were expected to report to the state house in Denver. The utmost secrecy is maintained and it cannot be learned what officers were included; but Adjutant General Bell, Mayor Williams, Colonel Kimball and Colonel Gross left for Denver this afternoon.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF SIR MICHAEL HERBERT

Impressive Memorial Services Were Held at St. James Palace and Also in Washington--President Attended the Latter.

London, Oct. 6.—The remains of Sir Michael Herbert, the late British ambassador at Washington, were interred this afternoon in the family burial grounds at Wilton, Wiltshire. The funeral was largely private. King Edward and the Prince of Wales' representatives, Ambassadors Buxton, Secretary of State, and Secretary Carter of the American embassy, represented the United States.

Simultaneously there was an impressive memorial service in the Marlborough house, chapel, St. James' palace, which was fully choral, was attended by the Earl of Kintore (lord-in-waiting), representing King Edward; Mr. McCintock, the United States ambassador to Russia, the American legation, the members of the United States embassy who were not at Wilton, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, Lord Strathcona, the Canadian high commissioner, and a number of diplomats.

The king was represented by the Earl of Suffolk. The mourners included the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Herbert of Lea, the Earl of Buffon, Viscount Newport, representing France; Balfour, representing the United States; Charles Ardington, representing the foreign office, representatives of the various embassies and legations in London and Robert Golet.

The service was conducted by the Archbishop of Wiltshire, Canon Meade and Canon Oliver. The music included Mendelssohn's and Chopin's funeral marches and an interlude specially composed by Sir Hubert Parry, director of the choir of the army, navy and air college of music. The body was laid in a flower lined grave in the church yard. Wreaths were also sent by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogdon Golet, the Earl and Countess of Southampton and the American Society in London.

The report that Sir Michael died in the Roman Catholic faith is unfounded.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Services, solemn and impressive in memory of the late Sir Michael Herbert, the ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, were held today in St. John's Episcopal church. They were attended by the president and Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, members of the immediate family of Lady Herbert, President Roosevelt's cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of the United States supreme court, distinguished officers of the army, navy and marine corps and prominent officials of the United States government.

TACKLED THE WRONG MAN

HOLD-UP IN DENVER KNOCKED OUT BY HIS INTENDED VICTIM WHO WAS UNARMED.

Denver, Oct. 6.—While standing on a stoop, looking out the windows of his fuel and feed store at 262 Larimer street this afternoon, Lewis S. Tuttle, formerly sergeant of police, was accosted by a stranger who demanded the place and ordered him to hold up his hands. Tuttle turned and found himself gazing into the muzzle of a big pistol.

The former veteran policeman made his plans rapidly. He made a pretense of complying with the demand and the next moment as the vigilance of the holdup relaxed slightly, he sprang from the ladder upon the astonished desperado. In an instant Tuttle grappled with the man who had been carried to the floor. He caught the hold-up's revolver and soon beat him into submission with it. The police were notified and the would-be robber was taken in jail.

The prisoner gives the name of James Foley. He is considerably injured about the head, though not in a dangerous condition.

THE DISTRICT COAL STRIKE

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IS STILL CONSIDERING THE MATTER--NO DECISION YET.

Indianapolis, Oct. 6.—The national executive committee of the United Mine workers of America devoted today and tonight to considering the Colorado district and West Virginia situations.

In the Colorado district the miners are asking for permission to strike. Nothing final was determined upon today and nothing will be decided for two days at least, as other matters will be taken up tomorrow. It is not believed at national headquarters that the Colorado miners will strike unless permission is given by the executive committee. The matter will carry with it the support of the national organization.

John L. Gehr, the board member of Colorado, said tonight:

"In times past workmen have declared strikes without looking into the situation thoroughly but as far as I am concerned, I have suffered with friends through ill-considered action on the part of my fellow craftsmen."

As it is now, the matter has been placed before the national executive board that in case action is taken we will at least have an even show to win the contest."

SUPERINTENDENT WHITE DEAD FROM A FALL

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Oct. 6.—Superintendent A. F. White, of the La Bella power plant, who was injured last evening by falling from a trestle near the electric plant, died tonight from the injuries received. The cause of the fall was the cause of death. Deceased leaves a wife and two children, and a brother, Lyman H. White, state mine inspector. No arrangements have been made for the funeral.

HOSE HAD DESIRED EFFECT

When Hughes Saw What Was Coming He Surrendered but Fought in Court.

F. T. Hughes, recently convicted on a charge of burglary, still insists he is crazy, notwithstanding he has been declared to be a sham, and at the county jail and in the criminal court room yesterday he did all in his power to make his "bluff" good.

Yesterday was set for the passing of sentence on Hughes, and he was ordered brought before the court for that purpose. The order was more easily given than carried out, however, and when Jailer Nelson reached his cell for the purpose of executing the instruction he found that Hughes had barricaded his cell door with his iron cot, and had broken out one of the slats and was standing guard, ready to repel any attempt to take him to the court house.

Hughes had also got hold of several bricks and he had them at his hand for use if the iron bar should be taken away from him.

Assistance Was Needed.

A single glance convinced Nelson that any attempt to take the man in that condition meant trouble and he telephoned for further instructions.

Judge Cunningham told him to use what force was necessary and to bring his man at all hazards. Undersheriff O. P. Grimes was called to reinforce the jailer and he went to the county jail to look over the situation.

Hughes was finally overpowered and carried to the court house, and when he was taken to the court room he looked fixedly before him and apparently heard nothing.

After sentence had been pronounced, however, his convulsions subsided, and he accompanied the officers back to the county jail without any further trouble.

"Roasted" by Court.

Before sentence was pronounced Hughes' attorney argued for a motion in arrest of judgment, until some action could be taken to set aside the verdict of the jury in the county court which had declared him insane. In ruling on the motion, however, Judge Cunningham said he did not believe Hughes was insane at the time he committed the burglary for which he had been convicted, did not believe he was insane at the time he was declared to be such in the county court, and was not insane now.

"Every action," he said "proves all these convulsions, and apparently incoherent mumblings and shoutings, to be nothing but sham."

During Hughes' grandstand play it required Sheriff Gilbert, Undersheriff O. P. Grimes, Jailer Nelson, Janitor H. W. Duncan and several others to hold him and finally get him under control, notwithstanding the fact that he was handcuffed.

Wrists Were Bleeding.

He was panting from exhaustion when it was over, and his wrists were bleeding in several places where he had torn the skin off in his struggle. He would shout at the top of his voice, bark like a dog and cry piteously at what he declared to be an attempt to injure an innocent woman and her little child.

Hughes kept up his grandstand play from the time he was brought before the court until, the motion of his attorney was overruled, and his sentence pronounced, when he calmed down and gave no further trouble. The officers are looking for more trouble, however, when they come to take him to Canon City.

DISASTER NARROWLY ESCAPED IN EXPLOSION AT LEADVILLE

Leadville, Oct. 6.—Two men were seriously injured and two others slightly hurt by an explosion of giant powder in the second level of the Meyer mine this afternoon.

That the four men were not instantly killed is considered a miracle.

The explosion occurred to minutes after the entire shift of nearly 70 men would have relieved the full force of the explosion and the death list would have probably reached four-fifths of the entire number.

The injured: Jack Buska, trapper; left arm broken, and peppered with sulphide and both eyes injured; but may be saved.

John Shook, trapper; head severely cut in two places, one eye filled with sulphide dust and badly injured, bruised about the body and limbs and may have internal injuries.

Edward Dollard, shift boss; left side of face peppered with sulphide; face peppered with sulphide, left eye injured.

Buska and Dollard were taken to St. Vincent's hospital. Dollard, who lives at 436 East Sixth street, went to their home.

The station at the second level of the mine was damaged and the timbers at that level were blown away, but the shaft at that level was not damaged by the explosion. The cause of the explosion was the mine is operating today as usual. The damage to the mine was not as great as it appeared. There was no explosion in the mine and there was nothing about the powder and there was nothing about the magazine which would be expected to cause the powder to explode.

TO SECURE ENTRANCE INTO TOWN OF ALTMAN

Judge Seeds Has Granted Petition of Short Line for Right of Way Over Gold Sovereign.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 6.—An important step towards securing an entrance into the town of Altman was taken in the district court this morning by the Short Line railway company. Judge Seeds granted a petition of the company asking for a right of way for the high line electric road over the ground of the Gold Sovereign Mining and Tunnel company. This company was the only one of several over whose ground the proposed line should pass to oppose the project and so far as is known no other companies will oppose the advent of the new track, which will start from a point on the Lottie claim.

The object of the new line as stated to the court is to give the said properties railroad facilities and obtaining business therefrom. The value of the land is estimated at \$50, which the petitioner agreed to pay to the respondent mining company. A summons was ordered returnable by the court November 9, when the value of the petition in requisition will be estimated.

The petition of the railroad company is sworn and subscribed to by F. C. Smith, general superintendent of the Short Line. The track into Altman may not be built immediately, but the spur to the various points of the line will be built. The right of way will be pushed to completion.

DEATH OF WILSON S. BISSELL

FORMER POSTMASTER-GENERAL

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Wilson S. Bissell, formerly postmaster-general, died at 10:15 o'clock tonight.

At about noon he sank into a deep sleep and at intervals during the afternoon was aroused at intervals during the afternoon for nourishment and medicine. The end came easily and peacefully. Dr. De Witt Sherman, the physician who has been attending him during his recent illness, and members of the family were at his bedside.

Mr. Bissell suffered from complications thought to be akin to Bright's disease, although not well understood.

On June 1 Mr. Bissell's trouble became so serious that he was sent to New York to consult specialists. It was thought an operation would be performed, but after an examination, the specialists decided that it would be better for the patient first to rebuild his health. He was sent to his summer home, Bar Harbor, where he spent several weeks. He spent most of the time there in bed and it was realized that his case was hopeless. In September he returned to Buffalo. Some important legal matters in which he was interested were disposed of. He suffered no pain, sleeping most of the time.

When awake his mind was always clear, and he conversed with members of the family and the physicians. During the latter part of his illness numerous messages of inquiry were received from former President Cleveland and members of the cabinet in which Mr. Bissell served as postmaster-general.

HE IS ONE "CLIP" AHEAD

Sudden Disappearance of Horse and Quick Work of Liveryman Explained.

Last Thursday morning W. C. Bispham drove down town and hitched his horse in front of the Gazette building. In the morning he called up to a livery stable and ordered some one to get his horse and have it clipped. "Where is the horse?" was asked the liveryman. "Oh, it's a black horse standing out in front of the Gazette building," directed Mr. Bispham, and with this statement he administered the man who was to do the clipping, to be on hand before 12 o'clock noon.

The liveryman was not on time, however. He made good but was several minutes behind schedule. Mr. Bispham promptly at 12 o'clock, mounted to the seat of his buggy and drove to his home, somewhat perplexed that his animal was still covered with its shaggy coat.

How It Happened.

During the interim Mrs. Ernest Waycott of Colorado City and a friend, having business to transact with Colorado Springs merchants, drove over from the industrial center of El Paso county and hitched her horse in a black, in front of the Gazette building.

The horse was still hitched there at 12:01, one minute after Mr. Bispham drove off with its mate in color. When the liveryman came upon the scene he consulted his notes carefully, detached the black horse standing in front of the Gazette building from the hitching post and the clipping process soon began.

Put in Appearance.

Following another brief interim, Mrs. Waycott appeared, and when she saw the horse she made a hurried canvass of the business houses in the neighborhood, asking if any one had seen a black horse hitched in front. It chanced that no one had seen either of the two black horses and the police were notified. A wise looking individual in blue cloth and brass buttons looked for a clew and finally found it in the missing animal which was by that time dressed in a "Good old summer time."

Mr. Bispham has had his horse clipped and unless the threatened suit for damages is filed by the Colorado City parties, the liveryman will be ahead "one clip."

WILL BRING TRAVEL HERE

Colorado Springs Will Benefit by Travel to the World's Fair.

The railroad passenger agents from the state of Colorado who were present at the meeting of their association in St. Louis last week, have returned and report a successful trip.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss ways and means of handling the large passenger traffic during the period of the fair, and the Colorado men attended the meeting with a view of advancing suggestions that would tend to bring visitors to the fair up into Colorado. The railroad people are of the opinion that during the time of the fair, which was held throughout the west will be reduced, will be an excellent opportunity for people all over the United States to visit Colorado and see its many natural attractions.

All the lines west of the Missouri were represented at the meeting and numerous plans and suggestions were put forth and discussed.

A committee composed of leading railroad men of Chicago and Denver will meet in the former city, October 18, at which time plans for definite action will be made.

The passenger agents visited the fair grounds in St. Louis and the Colorado men attended the meeting with a view of advancing suggestions that would tend to bring visitors to the fair up into Colorado. The railroad people are of the opinion that during the time of the fair, which was held throughout the west will be reduced, will be an excellent opportunity for people all over the United States to visit Colorado and see its many natural attractions.

GREATER STRUGGLE

(Continued from Page 1.)

how the country could expect to support its growing population with its trade practically stagnant for 30 years. He proceeded:

Protected Countries Flourish.

"On the other hand, the protected countries, which you have been told, and I myself one time believed were going rapidly to wreck and ruin, have progressed infinitely better in proportion than our unprotected countries. As Cobden believed, our remaining workshop for the world, we are sending less and less of our manufactures abroad while the protected countries are sending more and more of their manufactures. Thus our manufactured exports from 1860,000,000 pounds in 1872 have gradually dwindled to 73,500,000 pounds in 1902 to the protected countries of Europe and the United States.

In the same period our exports to non-manufacturing countries like Egypt, China and South America have practically remained unchanged. This is because of trade to the protected countries has not been noticed hitherto because during the same period our exports to the British colonies have increased in ratio to counterbalance this loss and are now more valuable than our trade with the whole of Europe and the United States together. Our colonial trade in fact is the most rapidly increasing, important and valuable of all our trade.

While foreign exports to the United Kingdom have risen from 63,000,000 pounds in 1872 to 124,000,000 in 1902, I do not comment on that, but when I am told that we ought to hold our opinions as our ancestors I reply that we should if the circumstances required the same.

Essential to Prosperity.

"I have made these figures clear. It is plain that our imperial trade is essential to our prosperity. We have reached our highest point and I am not certain but some of my opponents regard that with absolute complacency. I have the misfortune to be an optimist. I do not believe in the setting of the British star, but then I do not believe in the folly of the British people. I trust them and trust the working classes. I have confidence that they who are masters, electorally speaking, will but the intelligence to see that they must wake up, that they must meet new conditions with an altogether new policy.

"Have you ever considered why Canada takes a much larger amount per head of British manufacturers than the United States, Australia, India and South Africa? These are all protective countries. The tariff is the only way for leaders are persuading the workmen to maintain the system of free imports. I undertake to say that not one of them could visit the colonies even for a month without slinging different tune. The vast majority of the workmen in the colonies are protectionists, and I am distinguished to accept the easy explanation that they are all fools. I fail to understand why a man who is intelligent here becomes an idiot when he goes to Australasia. He does, however, get rid of a number of old-world prejudices and superstitions per head.

The History of Protection.

"Now what is the history of protection? First, there is tariff and no industries. Then gradually primary industries grow up behind the tariff wall. Then secondary industries spring up; first of necessities, then of luxuries, until at last all the ground is covered.

"The countries to which I have referred are in different stages of the protective process. In the United States the process is completed. She produces everything and excludes everything. There is no trade to be done with her for a paltry six shillings per head.

The American Tariff.

"America is the strictest of the protective nations. It has a tariff which to me is an abomination, it is so unimmoderate, unreasonable and unnecessary and although America has profited enormously I think it has been carried to excessive lengths, and I believe that a great number of intelligent Americans would gladly negotiate with us for its reduction. But our tariff is not a tariff. It is a moderate tariff left up the great tin plate trade, amounting to millions of pounds per annum and which we ought have kept if we had given some

reciprocal advantage. It would not have been worth America's while to put a duty on an article for which it had no particular use or special aptitude.

Plan Briefly Stated.

With regard to his plan he would state it briefly. He proposed to put a low duty, not exceeding two shillings (48 cents) a quarter on foreign corn but none on corn from the British possessions. He proposed no tax on maize, partly because it formed the food of some of the very poorest among the population and because it was raw material as feeding stuff. He proposed a corresponding tax on our own maize, which would give special preference to the miller, with the object of re-establishing one of our ancient industries and of preventing a rush from the country to the town, and also of placing corn, offal and feeding stuffs more cheaply within the possession of the farmer.

A small tax of about 5 per cent on the foreign meat and dairy products would be imposed, excluding bacon, which was the food of so many of the poorest population. Lastly he proposed to give a special preference to the colonies on wines and fruits.

Proposed Remissions.

Against these increases he proposed some great remissions. He proposed to take off three-quarters of the duty on sugar, half the duty on cotton, with corresponding reductions on cocoa and coffee. The net result of these impositions and remissions would be that the town artisan's food would, according to the most liberal calculations, cost him two pence half penny (five cents) less per week than it did at present, while that of the agricultural laborer would cost him two pence (four cents) less, but it is as believed a great part of the tax on food would be paid by the foreigner there would be a reduction in the cost of food, both for the artisan and the agricultural laborer.

The loss to the exchequer he estimated at £2,800,000, but that and more he proposed to find in another branch of the policy of fiscal reform, which was sometimes called retrenchment and sometimes reciprocity. He hoped, for one thing, that the other countries would reduce their duties so that worse things might not come upon them, but he thought that Great Britain would have to raise hers. A moderate duty of 10 per cent on manufactured goods, varying according to the amount of labor in them would give to the exchequer 5,000,000 pounds a year and if he were chancellor of the exchequer he would make use of that sum for the remission of taxation.

CHARLES BUGH GIVEN FIFTEEN-YEAR SENTENCE

Former Editor of Goldfield Times Will Probably Spend Rest of His Life in Penitentiary.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 6.—Charles T. Bugh, former editor of the Goldfield Times, was sentenced by Judge Seeds this morning to 15 years in the state penitentiary at Canon City. This is the end of a case that nearly caused a lynching last June, when Bugh was arrested, charged with criminal assault on children.

There remain several cases which will not be tried now, as the punishment ordered today will probably continue until the end of his life, the prisoner now being over 60 years of age.

No less than seven informers were sworn against Bugh by the district attorney on well authenticated evidence. Bugh was tried on one of these charges the latter part of last week and the surprise of the court and everyone else acquainted with the circumstances, was acquittal. The second information, which came up today, was the taking of Bugh to the Canon City penitentiary has not, as yet, been issued by the court, but no time will be lost in delivering him to the proper authorities at the state penal institution.

LABORER KILLED IN A QUARREL AT BAWLINSVILLE

Rawlinsville, Colo., Oct. 6.—This morning at 10 o'clock Edward Johnson, a laborer employed on the Missouri railroad, was killed in front of the Moffat hotel by either Albert Booth or E. M. Pollock. The three men had been quarreling and in front of the hotel when one of the men hit Johnson over the head with some blunt instrument, killing him instantly. Sheriff Gody and Coroner Asquith were notified and the sheriff reached Rawlinsville and took the two men to Central City, where they are now in jail. The coroner has charge of the body.

Undertaker Lippert of Central City has returned from Streeter and Lunt camp, in Boulder park, with the remains of a Swede who was killed there last night by a horse kicking him in the head.

FOR THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

APPORTIONMENT OF THE FOUR-MILL LEVY AS MADE BY STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Denver, Oct. 6.—The state board of equalization today fixed the mill levy of the state. A different apportionment of the four-mill levy, which is all that is allowed by law, was made by the Peabody board. The interest in the bonds of the state this year is much greater than last and a corresponding increase in the levy for that purpose had to be made. The State university received an increase of one-fifth of a mill, the school of mines, the state general assembly, the revenues of the state for the biennial period show a decrease from the last two years of \$375,000.

The figures as given out by Secretary Ray R. Leas of the equalization board are as follows:

Estimated revenue 1903 and 1904 and tax levy, valuation 1903, \$322,000,000.	
The mill levies and amounts apportioned the different institutions are as follows:	
General revenue and interest	212,226.61
State bonds 1-19-20	55,400.00
Mutual and Blind institutions	132,500.00
University, 2-5	66,400.00
Agricultural college, 1-5	66,400.00
School of Mines, 1-5	66,400.00
Normal school, 1-5	66,400.00
Insane asylum, 1-5	66,400.00
Stock inspection, 1-15	22,133.38
Capital building and interest on bonds, 1-2	166,000.00
Capital building bond sinking fund, 6-15	132,799.95
Total	\$1,328,000.00
General revenue, 1-5 mills, \$542,266.64	
Less 5 per cent uncollectible	27,113.88
Net amount	\$515,152.76

Revenues collected from various departments of state to September 24, \$293,465.64.

Estimated receipts during balance of fiscal year, \$396,000.00.

By Judge Elmer F. Adams, estimated revenue, 1904, based on estimate for 1903, \$925,000.00.

Total estimated revenue for 1903 and 1904, \$1,331,652.40.

TITLES TO ORDER--"PRINCES" MADE

CZAR ORDERS INVESTIGATION IN PROVINCE OF GEORGIA--NUMEROUS FRAUDS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 6.—A manufacture of ready-made princes has been discovered by the czar.

The nest of royalty was not the nursery of heirs to the throne for which his majesty of all the Russias has made so many preparations. It was found in the province of Georgia, ravaged for ages because of its wretchedness, now dishonored because its aristocrats here are surprised to learn that in Kutais, across the Caucasus, this mill that grinds out princes has been in operation. Some of them may arrive in America ready to exchange their hand-made titles for an American wife with wealth.

Supply Ancient Titles.

The court circle is alarmed at the arrest of a well-organized band, whose members have been carrying on imitative business by supplying names of persons with ancient titles. These "princes" may be in New York turning their fortunes with a hand organ or a peanut grinder.

However, it is discovered that many "princes" have given their whole fortunes for this patent, and among manufacturers of patents are 22 persons who have written out patents for themselves.

The czar, suspicious, issued a ukase ordering investigation into the right of the numerous Georgians to the title of prince.

There are nearly 2,500 Georgians bearing this title.

Asked for Evidence.

Ten years was given to those individuals to procure evidence of nobility which would satisfy a commission of inquiry sitting in Tiflis.

As few of the 2,500 had any evidence, a prince named Shavardze brought him of manufacturing patents dating from the seventeenth century. From all sides he and his companions were bombarded with requests for patents, and in a short time he had written in the ancient Georgian language on parchment and beautifully stained with age.

Shavardze and his friends are now in jail, and their destination is Siberia.

TWO MINERS KILLED WHILE THAWING POWDER.

Lake City, Oct. 6.—While thawing powder over the blacksmith's furnace at the Silver Star property in Schaffer basin yesterday, Jack Evans and John Wicks, both miners, were instantly killed and their bodies horribly mutilated. Evans' right leg being completely severed from the body. Particulars of the tragedy will be given in the Wicks' obituary. A companion of the dead men, show that Evans and Wicks were getting ready to shoot a round of holes in the breast of the furnace, which is the place where the powder is stored. The blacksmith shop, where Gerd was sharpening steel to get the powder, caps and fuses. Wicks remained at the bench getting ready.

Shortly after Evans went to the blacksmith shop Wicks heard a loud explosion, and on going to the mouth of the tunnel found the mangled bodies of Evans and Gerd. A number of men from Capital City went to the scene of the accident and brought the remains to town.

THRASHER WENT THROUGH BRIDGE AT MONUMENT

Monument, Colo., Oct. 6.—P. H. Schubarth fell through a bridge with his thrashing engine yesterday in the district court yesterday in favor of the defendants. The suit was brought for the condemnation of a certain portion of East St. Vrain street, which was claimed by the defendants and upon which they had built houses.

The leading counsel for the defendants was Mayor I. Harris, while the city's side of the controversy was taken by City Attorney Shearer. Associated Press.

COURT RULES AGAINST PROPERTY CONDEMNATION.

The case of the city against J. W. Skinner and others was decided in the district court yesterday in favor of the defendants. The suit was brought for the condemnation of a certain portion of East St. Vrain street, which was claimed by the defendants and upon which they had built houses.

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ROCK ISLAND TO ACQUIRE AIR LINE

HAS SECURED YEAR'S OPTION ON 125,000 SHARES OF SEABOARD STOCK.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—A special to the Press from Philadelphia says:

The terms of the deal between the Seaboard and the Rock Island were kept under cover, but leaked out today. The syndicate, which included B. F. Younk, president of the St. Louis & San Francisco system, H. Clay Pierce, chairman of the board of directors of the Mexican Central railroad, and B. F. Guinness of Ladbroke, Thalmann & Co., and Okleigh Thorne, president of the North American Trust company, was given an option by Messrs. Williams and Middendorf and their friends of 125,000 shares of stock.

This option, which is to run one year, includes both common and preferred shares. The syndicate has agreed to pay \$20 a share and the preferred \$35. The syndicate has exercised the option on 50,000, leaving 75,000 shares still to be taken. This option is still in effect, for the contrary notwithstanding. When the entire 125,000 shares are acquired the syndicate will own 25 per cent of the outstanding stock.

It is not believed that the new interest will be satisfied with anything less than a majority of the shares and that it was their idea when the deal was made and is still their intention to buy sufficient stock in the open market to give them control and then sell the property to the Rock Island system.

As the option has nearly a year to run, the syndicate decided that in view of the disturbed condition of things in Wall Street it is better to defer taking over the full amount of stock until the situation improves. Messrs. Williams and Middendorf and their friends still own 75 per cent of the stock of the Seaboard.

There was no disturbance in financial circles here today over the announcement of the deal between the Seaboard and John L. Williams & Sons had asked their creditors for an extension of time. After the first surprise was over there was evidence on all sides that the local financial situation was in a healthy condition.

Those in interest late last night gave out the following statements:

In view of the extraordinary and unexpected financial situation now existing in New York, Messrs. John L. Williams & Sons of Richmond, Va., and J. Williams Middendorf & Co. of Baltimore, Md., have found it necessary to ask temporary indulgence of their creditors.

"In view of the official relations of Mr. J. S. Williams and Mr. J. W. Middendorf with the Seaboard Air Line, it was stated that neither firm, nor any member thereof, is indebted to that company, and that the Seaboard Air Line railway will be in no wise affected by the action of their respective firms in this matter."

STEEL DIVIDEND WAS CUT IN TWO

COMMON STOCK ONLY IS AFFECTED--DUE TO DECREASED BUSINESS.

New York, Oct. 6.—The dividend on the common stock of the U. S. Steel corporation was reduced from 1 per cent to one-half of one per cent, this setting at rest a matter that has agitated Wall Street and financial circles generally for many weeks. To quote a very high authority in the affairs of the corporation, "the action of the board was unanimous and was caused by the falling off in business."

This is borne out by the financial statement issued shortly after the meeting. The statements show a decrease of \$4,482,068 (September estimated for the third quarter of the calendar year, compared with the same period last year, and a decrease of \$4,339,487 compared with the preceding quarter of this year. On October 1, 1902, the corporation had unfilled orders of 4,483,000 tons on hand. This year the unfilled orders on the same date amounted to 3,728,734 tons.

The course of Steel common in the last few months clearly indicated that today's cut has been largely discounted. In fact, wagers that the dividend would be reduced were plentiful recently and there were predictions that it would be passed completely.

The regular dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock was declared. This dividend is payable November 15. The dividend on the common stock is payable December 30.

Trading in the Steel stocks was the chief feature of the market. The common sold as low as 15 1/2, advanced a full point from that figure and closed at 17 1/2, a fractional net gain. The preferred stock sold as high as 66, but closed at 65 1/2, one point gain on the day. Dealings in the sinking fund bonds were in very large volume, the price ranging from 71 to 72 1/2.

FIGHT OVER A CLAIM IN SUGAR LOAF DISTRICT.

Said to Have Been Taken Up as an Agricultural Land Patent.

Denver, Oct. 5.—John McDougall against Thomas J. Henderson took up before B. F. Kimberly, receiver for the United States land office. It is a controversy over some land in the Sugar Loaf mining district of Boulder county, which Henderson has said he has taken up as an agricultural patent for a homestead and which McDougall is contesting on the ground that it is a mineral claim. The plaintiff is represented by S. S. Downer of Boulder, and the defendant by Daniel Witter.

The time yesterday was taken up entirely by the plaintiff's side, and the testimony introduced was of the nature of the claim was mineral land. Men who had mines on the adjacent properties were called to the stand, and samples of ore were shown to prove the existence of 20 tons of ore. It was brought out in the testimony that the 160 acres on which Mr. Henderson filed are located a quarter of a mile from the big strike made about a year ago at Livingston, when 300,000 were taken out of a potato patch.

BIG CYANIDE PLANT FOR THE NORTH END

The Machinery Is Expected to Be Placed on the Ground Some Time Today.

The north end of the district is forging to the front with rapid strides in these days of strife in other sections, and this is clearly shown in the good news that follows:

The Streator and Cripple Creek Gold Mining company that owns a large advantage near the head of Old Creek, will have on its ground at some time today, most of the necessary machinery for a 100-ton cyanide mill. The plant includes a 100-horsepower boiler, a 50-horsepower engine, an enormous Blake crusher and a set of 36-inch rolls. The tanks, of course, will be made on the ground. The mill at the start will only be arranged to treat 50 tons each day.

THE FIRST COLORADO

The contract to deepen the First Colorado shaft, owned by the Custer Mining and Realty company, to a depth of 200 feet was let yesterday to Henry & Manning, and calls for the completion of the work by December 1. As soon as this is completed extensive crosscutting will be started and the numerous great veins opened up on surface within a radius of 500 feet from the shaft will be forced to yield up their gold to the company which owns the claim. A force of probably 30 men will be needed in this development work, and if this company does not show up, the mine will be a great quantity as possessed in any other mine in the district, then human calculations are entirely erroneous and nature and her indications are a fraud. But we predict success for the owners of this proposition, and if not impeded by water, we have not the slightest doubt that they will be shipping a heavy tonnage by New Years.—(Custer Gulch.)

MEETING OF DISTRICT TRADES ASSEMBLY.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Oct. 6.—At a meeting of the District Trades assembly held in this city last evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, that the statements made by the mine owners claiming that there are large numbers of men working in "unfair" mines are grossly exaggerated, and that the district with very few exceptions are as solid in favor of staying out until the strike is settled, as they were the first day of the strike.

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Patsy—Mom, won't yer gimme me candy now?

Mrs. Casey—Didn't I tell ye ye wouldn't give ye army at all ye didn't want it?

Patsy—Yes, I did.

Mrs. Casey—Well, the longer ye kept the the sooner ye'll get it.—(Philadelphia Press.)

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FIGHT OVER A CLAIM IN

CHAMBERLAIN ON COBIDENTES TRAIL

Champion of British Protective Tariff Takes Aggressive Attitude in Manifesto Announcing Features of His Fiscal Policy.

London, Oct. 3.—Former Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has written a manifesto forebodingly enunciating the cardinal features of his fiscal policy. As the document will not be published in the United Kingdom until Monday morning, the effect on the public and press can only be estimated. It is certain, however, that the aggressive attitude which the Associated Press is able to announce Mr. Chamberlain adopts will add bitterness to a controversy that already rages with a vigor almost unequalled in the history of English politics.

Mr. Chamberlain not only reiterates his belief that the federation of the empire depends upon fiscal retaliation with its consequences upon England's food, but openly classes the anti-Cobdenites with the "little Englanders," whom he derides with all the force of ridicule and argument of which he is such a master. His four and one-half pages preface the pamphlet in which C. A. Vince, secretary to Mr. Chamberlain's tariff organization, summarizes Mr. Chamberlain's policy. It is almost equally divided between a fervent plea on behalf of preferential trade which is to federate the empire, and a striking dissection of what he holds to be the antiquated doctrine of Cobdenism.

Of Premier Balfour's middle-road policy, which asks only the power of retaliation without taxing food, he makes no mention, but the whole manifesto and pamphlet teem with evidence of his final conviction that nothing short of what he advocates can keep the empire together and restore its trade prestige to the United Kingdom. Only one slight reference is made to his former colleagues in the cabinet.

"I have already said," he writes, "that the little Englander free traders are nothing for the colonies, but I am bound to the imperialist free traders when they declare that the interests and union of the empire are as dear to them as to us. But if this be so, what answer are they going to return when our colonies ask that we shall treat them in commercial matters a little better than the foreigner and when they promise reciprocal advantages in return?"

This quite refutes the rumors that Mr. Chamberlain contemplated a compromise in order to bring his program more into line with that of the premier. Not only does he adhere to his taxes on wheat and meat but through the outside market and on the protective tariff, he declares that he will not add a farthing to the workingman's family.

SAMUEL PARKS DEFEATED

Buchanan Re-Elected President of Structural Iron Workers on First Ballot.

Kansas City, Oct. 3.—Frank Buchanan of Chicago won a final victory over Samuel Parks and his following this afternoon when he was re-elected president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers over Hugh O. Donnelly of Albany, by a vote of 48 to 40. After the election and while Parks was making his way to New York were hurrying from the hall to catch their train for the east the regular order of business was suspended, while the convention unanimously passed a resolution pledging all support to local No. 2, the New York walking delegates' union and he departed amid a storm of applause. Parks claims a majority of the executive board. Toronto, Canada was chosen as the place for the next convention.

Mr. Buchanan was elected on the first ballot and when the result was announced he was cheered lustily.

Samuel Parks, sinking close to his chair, made no comment except to say, "I lose." A personal encounter had been predicted if he should lose, but after the applause for the successful candidate had ended and Parks and his followers made no move to raise a counter demonstration. Instead, Parks quietly counseled those about him to "hurry the rest through."

Mr. Parks left for Buffalo over the Erie.

SOCIETY LEADER IS OUTSPOKEN

MRS. FISH SAYS SOCIETY IS STUPID AND SHE'S GOING INTO POLITICS.

"Newport society life is infernally stupid; I'm going into politics," was the announcement made by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at the Southern hotel today, says a St. Louis paper. Mr. and Mrs. Fish are on a tour of the lines of the Illinois Central railroad, of which Mr. Fish is president. They stopped in St. Louis for 24 hours and left for Glenwood, Colo., and Utah. Mrs. Fish was asked to talk. She said:

"What makes our social life so stupid is that the women do nothing but dress and talk nonsense. They ought to get into politics. Just think what influence a woman in a high position in Washington could have—the wife of the president or something like that."

"Why don't you get into politics, Mrs. Fish?"

"That's what I'm trying to do. I've been trying to do for two years. American women ought to do something—that's the reason the Lord gave them brains—and I, for one, intend to know something about what interests me most and that is politics."

Speaking of Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Fish said:

"The wife of the president, it is said, dresses on \$300 a week. The military uniform she wears is worth \$10,000. I think that's a waste of money. I think that's a waste of money."

MISS RUTH BRYAN MARRIES

WILLIAM HOMER LEAVITT

Wedding Occurred at Her Father's Country Home in Presence of 125 Invited Guests.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 3.—The marriage of Miss Ruth Bryan and William Homer Leavitt was solemnized at 8 o'clock tonight at Fairview, the country home of W. J. Bryan.

The bride, daughter of the Nebraska Wesleyan university, Dr. Huntington, an old-time friend of the clergyman, was the officiating clergyman.

The wedding was unostentatious and was attended by about 125 young people of the Bryan family. The only relative of the groom present was Mrs. A. L. Leavitt of Newport, R. I.

SENSATIONAL SUITS FILED

"Bull-Pen" Prisoners Claim Damages From Peabody, Chase and Bell.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 3.—One of the strike sensations of today was the filing of two suits against Governor Peabody and Generals Chase and Bell for \$100,000 damages in each case.

The actions are brought by F. M. Mullaney and Thomas Foster for alleged false imprisonment. Attorney John M. at Camp Goldfield filed the complaints at the district clerk this morning.

Generals Chase and Bell were asked what would be their position regarding the suits. Both said that they would accept service upon them.

Mr. Mullaney said: "My former employer, John M. at Camp Goldfield, was arrested and taken to the district court officials' office into trouble for these kind of matters. I don't care. Every one knows that when I am a man's friend I will do what he holds to be the antiquated doctrine of Cobdenism."

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GENERAL CHASE RELIEVED OF COMMAND IN CRIPPLE CREEK

Peremptorily Summoned to Denver by Governor Peabody Who Refuses to Discuss Reason for the Order—Controversy With Paymaster Believed to Be the Cause.

Special to the Gazette.

Camp Goldfield, Oct. 3.—As General Chase was stepping on the Short Line train leaving for Denver at 3:40 this afternoon, he was handed an order from Governor Peabody relieving him of further command of the troops now stationed in the Cripple Creek district.

The cause cannot be learned at this time, but it is supposed to have originated in trouble that occurred at camp headquarters yesterday morning.

General Chase sent one of his orderlies to Paymaster General Gross to get the muster rolls that had been made out and finished up to that time. The orderly was refused the books. When the refusal was reported to the general he met with the same refusal from the paymaster and his assistant, Colonel Kimball, the latter having arrived since the orderly had asked for the books.

Major Williams with two orderlies then went to the paymaster's tent, ostensibly by order of General Chase, to take the books for review. They met with resistance on entering Colonel Gross' quarters and were finally ejected by the paymaster and his assistant, General Chase then appeared angry and quelled the matter as much as possible at the same time placing both Colonel Gross and Colonel Kimball under arrest.

For the rest of the day the incident was secretly discussed and private conferences were held by the different sides to the controversy.

It was decided by Colonel Kimball's side to go to Denver for the purpose, it is supposed, of placing the whole matter before Governor Peabody. However, they were not alone on their trip to Denver as officers from the other side were on the train on the same mission. It is supposed that the matter was placed before the governor, but what took place at the executive office can only be conjectured.

This morning at camp the matter was again brought up. While General Chase was confident of his right to have possession of the books when he wanted them, the paymaster and his assistant were equally so in regard to their rights, taking as their stand that they were the representatives of the governor in the field and were only subject to his and General Bell's orders, so would not consent to the turning over of the pay rolls to General Chase.

The next action taken in the matter was the drawing up of court martial papers by General Chase against Colonel Gross and Colonel Kimball. The court martial proceedings were set for Monday next to be held at brigade headquarters.

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning General Chase received a telegram from Governor Peabody relieving him to report to his excellency at Denver as soon as possible, and the general made all arrangements to be there tonight at 9:30, expecting to hold a conference after that with the governor. While waiting at the depot in Victor for the train to Denver he was handed a telegram by an orderly from Governor Peabody relieving him of further command of all troops now stationed in this district. Not having time to return to camp for his belongings, he went on his journey.

Your representative was in communication with General Chase at his home in Denver but he refused to make any statement whatever, more than acknowledging that he had been relieved from further duty. When asked the reasons, he stated he did not know, but he would probably have a talk with the governor some time tomorrow. He said that upon receipt of the second telegram he did not think it necessary to report tonight.

Denver, Oct. 3.—The announcement is made tonight that Governor Peabody this afternoon sent peremptory orders to the commander of the Cripple Creek district to come to Denver at once. Colonel Verdeckberg of the First regiment is designated to assume command in his absence. Governor Peabody absolutely declines to say anything about his reasons for the order or to admit that General Chase is relieved from command.

SUITS ARE PILING UP

To Diminish Fortune of I. Harry Stratton.

THREE MORE FILED.

CLAIMS AGGREGATING \$89,000 ARE NOW IN COURT WITH RUMORS OF MORE TO BE FILED.

Three more suits were filed against I. Harry Stratton in the district court last night asking judgment for \$13,000.

One suit was brought by H. T. Jenkins demanding judgment in the amount of \$2,000, another by William Farnsworth asking judgment for \$1,000, and the third by Laura Williams, demanding \$10,000.

All the plaintiffs in these suits were witnesses for J. B. Donovan in his suit against I. Harry Stratton for \$36,000. The complaints are based upon practically the same allegations with the exception that they allege the contracts to have been made through Donovan. The complaints are in two, a legislation stating that I. Harry Stratton had expressly given Donovan authority to act as his agent, and the prayer of the suits is for judgment for the amount of the contract of the will up to \$36,000.

The papers were filed in all the cases shortly after 9 o'clock while young Stratton was in attendance on the Donovan trial. He was called into the corridor of the court by Under Sheriff Grimes and the papers there served on him. He looked at them hurriedly in order to ascertain the amounts demanded and then hurriedly came into the court room and threw them on the table before his attorney, Charles W. Waterman.

After glancing at them Waterman put them in his pocket and apparently paid no further attention to them.

The filing of these suits brings the total amount of judgments asked against I. Harry Stratton growing out of the contract of the will up to \$89,000, and should the plaintiffs in the various cases recover the full amount of their demands, the fortune which came to young Stratton as a result of the will contest will be practically cut in two.

It is hinted also that there are still other suits to be filed, based upon contracts, either express or implied, and at the present time the young man's entire fortune will soon be involved in litigation.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETS TOMORROW

REPUBLICANS WILL OUTLINE A SYSTEMATIC CAMPAIGN—GOOD REGISTRATION.

The Republican county central committee will meet at the office of Chairman Chambers in the Midland block tomorrow evening for the purpose of considering plans for the judicial campaign and for the other matters that may come before the meeting. The campaign will be formally launched at this meeting, and from then on a systematic effort will be made to get the largest possible co-operation of the party workers.

But two weeks remain within which to register, and during that time it will be necessary to have the names of several hundred Republicans played on the poll books. A considerable registration was obtained during the primaries and for that reason it will not be necessary for the Republicans to put forth as strenuous efforts as will be required of the Democrats.

CORBIN TO COMMAND DEPARTMENT OF EAST

Washington, Oct. 3.—The order detaching Major General Corbin from the general staff and ordering him to command the department of the east and detaching Major General Chaffee from the department of the east and ordering him to Washington as assistant chief of staff were published at the war department today.

TWO MORE IN THE HOSPITAL

ADDITIONAL PATIENTS WERE BROUGHT DOWN FROM CAMP GOLDFIELD YESTERDAY.

Two more militiamen were brought down to this city yesterday from the Cripple Creek district and taken to St. Francis hospital. This brings the number of state patients at the hospital up to three.

The two men were Privates Morgan and Hultzeiter, both of the First regiment, C. S. Morgan was suffering with heart trouble and was brought down here on account of the altitude. Private Dean, who was brought down Friday, suffering with bowel trouble, is slowly improving.

Coroner David Law yesterday sent a telegram to Mrs. Albert A. Merideth of Kansas City, in the hope that she could give him some information in regard to the relatives of Private Montgomery of Company K, First regiment, who died of acute congestion of the lungs while en route to this city Friday morning. On the person of the dead soldier was found a wedding notice, the contracting parties being Albert A. Merideth and Miss L. J. Montgomery. Coroner Law believes that the Miss Montgomery may be a sister, and therefore wired her regarding the disposition of the remains. No reply had been received last night.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR PIPE LINE

MANITOU WILL BE ASKED TO MAKE CONCESSIONS TO COLORADO SPRINGS.

The question of a right-of-way for the city's new pipe line through Manitou will be brought before the town council of that place Tuesday night.

A committee will probably be appointed at the meeting of the city council Monday night to take charge of this work, or it may be that the water committee will be instructed to give the matter attention. The pipe line passes through the central part of Manitou and it will be necessary to tear up Manitou avenue for a considerable distance in order to bury it.

The city officials expect that no trouble will be experienced in securing the right of way inasmuch as such rights have been granted heretofore. It will entail but an inconvenience at least, and under the bonds signed by Doyle and Schwartz, the contractors, who will be the trenching and burying of the pipe, they are required to provide every possible safeguard against damage of any sort.

The right of way for the rest of the distance has been practically secured. But one section remains to be arranged for and a contract covering that will be executed as soon as the owner returns to the city.

DENVER ANTI-WOLCOITS ARE CLAIMING MAJORITY

District Court Will Be Asked for Injunction to Restrain Wolcott Central Committee.

Denver, Oct. 3.—The anti-Wolcott members of the Republican central committee of the city and county of Denver held a meeting tonight at which it was claimed that 100 committee-men elected last Saturday and whose seats were not contested answered roll call. This is a majority of the full membership of the committee, which is 294.

No action was taken tonight, but it was announced that the district court will be asked for an injunction to restrain the Wolcott members from exercising the functions of a central committee.

It was declared that the matter will be fought to a finish even if it is necessary to carry it to the supreme court.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS IS RAPIDLY RECOVERING.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis is rapidly recovering from her illness. Her physicians believe she will be able to leave for her winter home in New York next week.

CITY IS ENTITLED TO MORE WATER

Official Measurements Show That Colorado Springs Is Being Deprived of 1,392,000 Gallons of Water Daily—State Will Be Notified.

The weir demanded by the city of Victor and the ranchmen of the lower Beaver creeks have been in place for a week, and according to the measurements taken by the officials of the water department, Colorado Springs is getting 1,392,000 gallons of water a day less than it is entitled to.

The water rights owned by Colorado Springs, entitle the city to approximately 4,000,000 gallons of water a day from the West and Middle Beaver creeks but the records just completed show that the city is receiving but 2,607,600 gallons.

This amount is all the present pipe line leading into Lake Moraine will carry and for that reason the city will not be able to use its full share of water until the extension system has been completed. When that is finished the water from the West and Middle Beaver creeks will be carried through the St. John tunnel and emptied. There is yet one more weir to be placed by the water department which will be fixed at the mouth of the ditch, which empties into Lake Moraine and the result will be that the city will have the most accurate test of the amount of water taken into the water system.

The record in the hands of Superintendent Hopkins of the water department shows conclusively the groundlessness of the complaints which have been made by the officials of the lower Beaver creek ranchmen through State Engineer Carpenter. The complaints were made last spring during a short dry season which threatened a general water famine. There was at that time not as much water coming into Lake Moraine as is now being taken, which makes the case of this year even stronger. Acting on these complaints, State Engineer Carpenter directed the placing of the weir from which the record has just been made.

At the time the order was given by Mr. Carpenter he called attention to the fact that the law required automatic measuring appliances to be used when water was diverted from one stream into another. That in the case with the city's water system, the water being carried from the West Beaver to Middle Beaver and from Middle Beaver into Lake Moraine, the weirs were constructed and placed in position.

Records will be kept during the next few weeks and the results will be taken up to the state engineer, showing that the city is getting less water than it is entitled to.

FIVE KILLED IN WISCONSIN

TORNADO SWEEPED THROUGH INDEPENDENCE AND VICINITY—SOME DAMAGE DONE AT LACROSSE.

Lacrosse, Wis., Oct. 3.—Two persons were killed, three fatally injured and a score of others badly hurt in a tornado which swept Independence, Wis., and surrounding country this afternoon. Many farm buildings in the storm's path were cut down. At Eagle Valley north of here, the Reformed church was destroyed and houses on the prairie surrounding were demolished.

Several small buildings were overturned at Lacrosse but no fatalities were reported.

TURKISH TROOPS MASSING ON BULGARIAN FRONTIER

It Is Feared That Invasion May Occur Which Would Result in Immediate Outbreak.

Sofia, Oct. 3.—Prince Ferdinand, accompanied by his mother and children, arrived here this morning. His coming is regarded as tending to show that war is not expected.

It is reported that the government has decided to proclaim martial law in the district south of Bulgaria. This report has been officially confirmed, but if it is fact it proves the government's sincerity in its effort to prevent Bulgarian bands from entering Macedonia, as almost all of these bands have crossed the frontier in this direction.

Notwithstanding the evidences of improvement in the situation it is certain that Turkish troops are massing on the Bulgarian frontier, especially in the Adrianople district, and this fact is causing some uneasiness, as it is feared the soldiers may invade Bulgarian territory, which would result in conflict.

EXCAVATION FOR THE BIG DITCH

Preparing to Begin the Work of Cultivating Fountain Sugar Beet Lands.

E. R. Stark said yesterday that the members of the Fountain Valley Land & Irrigation company expected to begin the excavation for the ditch to the reservoir tomorrow for the next day. W. V. Johnston will be in the city tomorrow and the further plans of the company will be consummated. The first teams will be put to work on the ditch which will carry the city sewage from the outlet in the Fountain creek to the reservoir.

COL. RICHARD SAVAGE SERIOUSLY INJURED

DISTINGUISHED AUTHOR AND SOLDIER RUN OVER IN NEW YORK CITY.

New York, Oct. 3.—Colonel Richard Savage, author, soldier and lawyer, author of "My Official Wife," and many other novels, was run over on Sixth avenue today and now lies in Roosevelt hospital seriously ill. Col. Savage was attempting to cross the avenue near Forty-second street when a wagon ran him down, the wheels passing over his body. A surgeon found that he had sustained fractures of three ribs on the right side of the body and of two on the left, besides several severe contusions of the head. He was hurried to the hospital, and tonight his condition was said to be serious.

Colonel Savage has had a varied career. He was born in Ulster, June 12, 1846, and graduated from West Point in 1868. From 1871 to 1874 he served in the Egyptian army. In May, 1898, he was appointed senior major of the Second "United States volunteer engineers and served during the war with Spain, personally holding the first American flag in Havana.

CLUB HOUSE FOR OFFICERS

INSTITUTION SIMILAR TO ARMY AND NAVY CLUB—GENERAL STRIKE SITUATION IS QUIET.

Special to the Gazette.

Goldfield, Oct. 3.—A club house has been built and properly fitted up by the officers of the two regiments in the field. It has been organized on the lines of the regular army and navy club for the purpose of promoting acquaintances and to develop military knowledge. No distinction is made as to the rank of the members. Arrangements are being made for a course of talks or lectures to be given by different commanding officers. When this is instituted men will be promoted in their respective lines. Daily drill will be one of the most prominent topics talked over.

The officers have each paid into the treasurer's hands \$2 for their first month's dues. Expenses will be figured up each month and every officer assessed an equal amount to meet them.

The club is officered by the following: Col. L. C. Jones, president; Col. W. C. Newell, vice president; Capt. Albert Bryan, secretary; Lieut. C. A. Kelley, treasurer.

The board of directors consists of Col. Jones, chairman; Capt. Newell, Capt. Scholz, Capt. Ryan, Capt. Exline and Lieut. Kelley.

The following committees were appointed: Finance, Col. Jones; Entertainment, Capt. Exline; amusement and house committee, Col. Newell, Capt. Scholz and Capt. Ryan.

The directors were detailed by Commanding Officer General Chase. They returned elected the officers and President L. C. Jones appointed the committees.

Lieut. H. M. Randolph was appointed adjutant and assistant to the commanding general of the National guard of Colorado. He was also promoted to the chief clerkship in General Bell's office. Major Randolph has been in command of the regiment since the troop took the field.

Col. Bloom is spending a few days in Denver and while away Sergt. Mooney, General Bell's private secretary, is acting as assistant adjutant during his absence.

GROUT WILL HANG ON TO ALL NOMINATIONS

New York, Oct. 2.—Henry Grout issued the following statement as co-sponsor for the National Guard of New York:

"No trick or device secured any nomination for Mr. Grout. No trick or device, whether by way of editorial abuse, bribery, or any other means, will induce him to withdraw from any nomination or deprive him of any such nomination."

SHERIFF PLACES NO CREDENCE IN STOY

After thoroughly investigating the facts connected with the sensational report of the plot to blow up milling property in El Paso county Sheriff Gilbert said yesterday that he did not place any credence in the story.

TORNADO IN MINNESOTA

Seven People Killed and Twenty-Eight Injured in the Little Town of St. Charles.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 3.—The little town of St. Charles, in Winona county, was almost completely wiped out by a tornado this afternoon. Seven people were killed and 28 were injured, many of them seriously.

The dead:

JOHN EBENS, SR., WILLIAM EBENS, his son, WILLIAM ADAMS, OSCAR CRITTENDEN, GEORGE JESSON, ED. MURPHY, ED. PETERSON, of Dover, Minn.

The injured so far as learned are: Carrie Ebens, Charles (Tippens), Blankenberg, Pike, farmer boy, fatally injured; P. H. Rockaway, skull fractured, will die; Jacob Helm, farmer, crushed, fatally hurt; daughter of Paul Johnson, farmer, fatally crushed; Jacob Murphy, crushed about body, will die; D. J. Chandler, head cut; Ezra Stevens, foot crushed; Agent White of the Chicago Great Western, bruised by falling timbers; L. Sheridan, back sprained; J. F. Gould, legs broken; C. W. Rabcock, of Chicago, leg fractured, feet crushed and face lacerated; Slesinger, farmer badly bruised; William Stevens, bruised; Mrs. Dr. Rolins, shoulder dislocated, ankle sprained; baby Rolins, face cut; family of six, names not given, all slightly injured.

The entire main street of the town was literally wiped out, hardly a business place being left standing. Forty-two residences also were destroyed and the total property damage is estimated at \$100,000.

Among the buildings demolished were the central school building, the Chicago Great Western depot, the Catholic church and Parrott's wagon works.

This being Saturday, people from the surrounding farms had gathered in large numbers in the main street to do their customary shopping. At 2:30 the storm cloud was seen approaching and there was an immediate scramble for places of safety. The tornado struck the town from the southwest quarter and made a clean sweep through it, following almost entirely the line of the main street and devastating buildings on either side. Then the residences further back were struck and many of them blown completely away. It seems almost miraculous there was not a greater loss of life. Four of those killed were in John Ebens' saloon when it collapsed and they were buried beneath the wreckage. Two other persons were in a drygoods store which was blown away and they were killed by the falling walls. Ed. Peters of Dover was killed in the wreck of the hotel. The telephone exchange was demolished and two of the girls were seriously injured. Their names were not obtainable tonight. Mr. Rankin was the proprietor of a large grain elevator and he was caught in the wreck when this was destroyed. He was seriously injured.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. *E. W. Brown* on every box. 25c.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature.

THE POWER OF THE MAYOR.

DENVER'S SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

The war of pamphlets is to Americans a novel phase of the British fiscal reform campaign. Balfour's opening gun was a sixpence affair in an appropriately undecided blue-gray cover. Chamberlain replies with a shilling pamphlet in pronounced deep red. When the engagement be-

Late Press Comment

SIR THOMAS LIPTON ON ADVERTISING.

TALK OF DEPORTING NEGROES UNPOPULAR.

SENATOR CARMACK'S MISTAKE.

traveling salesman for an undertaking supply house
author of a popular song called "I Can Hear the A

Points About People

THE EMERALD ISLE.

Long, long has the halo of glory surrounded
The memory of Brian, the pride of thy shore:
And o'er thy dim lakes and wide valleys have sounded
The heart-touching strains of Corolan and Moore:
O, soon may the banners of freedom wave o'er thee,
Green island of Erin! may Liberty's smile
To the luster of primitive ages restore thee,
The Gem of the Ocean—the Emerald Isle!
—New York Independent.

Some New Books

The Kempton-Wace Letters.

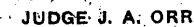
An interesting story of pioneer dances from the Book-Lovers press.

Why Chu ches Should Advertise

is a well-organized press bureau which sees to it that the latest information

Cholly—That was a clever thing
said to Frecshy lawst night.
Miss Peppery—Who told you?
Cholly—Why, I—er—heard you sa.
Miss Peppery—Yes, but who told
you was clever?—(Philadelphia Press.)

WORKINGS OF JUVENILE COURT OF INTEREST TO THE TEACHERS



The address will be given just after the close of school and will be on the subject of "The Relation of the Juvenile Court to the Public Schools." Inasmuch as this question is now an important one with all those who have to deal with children, the address will no doubt be heard by a large number.

WORK OF PRESS COMMITTEE OF COLORADO FEDERATION

grass, much possible green content to every place."—"An allusion to the scripture verse, 'He shall be as the light in the morning, when the sun riseth,' over the grass, the grassy fields, as the tender grass, the young buds, as the earth by clear shining after rain."

Respectfully submitted,
Eliaz Celeste Adams

AMUSEMENTS

by Young Men—Prominent Men
Will Speak.

Tribute Paid to Deceased Member
the Colorado Federation of

One day in the City of Mexico he
an imposing funeral procession.
"Those funeral is that?" he ask
a man passing.
"No sabc," said the man.
"Good!" shouted Bibby, "now I
will bury manana, too, this country
amount to something."—(Saturday
Ink Post.

Late Stories by Theatrical Folk

ELIZABETH BREYER, who is to be featured as Nell in "The Road to Frisco," under the direction of Davis and Darcy, tells this story of a ne'er-do-well, who lived in the little town where she was born:

"I was walking down the main street one day," said Miss Breyer, "and as I passed my aunt's house I saw this old fellow working on the fence and looking unusually pleased."

"You seem to be happy this morning," I remarked.

"Ya-as," drawled Silas, "I've been a gettin' married this mornin'."

"Married? You? Why, Silas, I exclaimed, 'What on earth have you done that for? You can't even support yourself as it is.'"

"Wall," said Silas, "you see it's this way. I ken purty near support myself, an' I think it's a great pity if she can't help some."

Roselle Knott, who is starring in "When Knighthood Was in Flower," tells the following story of a performance of "William Tell" that took place in Cleveland, Ohio, several years ago:

"The heavy man of the stock company that was playing in Cleveland," said Miss Knott, "was a good actor, but he had an inordinate fondness for the flowing bowl. He was also a very tender-hearted man when he was in his cups, and he would weep profusely over any tale of woe."

"On the night in question, Smith, as I will call him for convenience, was cast for the role of the tyrant, Gessler. When he came to his dressing room it was painfully apparent that he had been indulging very freely in some form of intoxicant. However, he managed to pull through his scenes until they came to the place where Tell is commanded to shoot the apple from his child's head."

"Ferocious monster," exclaimed Tell, "make a father murder his own child."

"Smith's chin began to quiver, but he managed to stammer:

"Does he consent?"

"With his own hand. Murder his child with his own hand."

"Smith's eyes filled with tears."

"The hand I've led him with when an infant boy. 'Tis too much for flesh and blood to bear, sir. Have you no children?"

"This gave the finishing blow to Smith and he shrieked:

"Yes, I have, Bill, two splen' boys. I love 'em like er life's blood. Don' sh-shoot, Bill, don' shoot!"

Walker Whiteside, who is meeting with great success in his new play, "We Are King," tells of an experience that he once had in the far west:

"I was playing towards the coast," said Mr. Whiteside, "and I had a few days about Christmas time, while the company was laying off, that I determined to devote to sight-seeing. So I hunted up a guide and we started off on one of the beautiful trails that one finds in the Rocky mountains. While I was stopping to admire the beautiful landscape spread out before me, my guide remarked:

"It's mighty purty, but I kin show you bigger sights nor this. Why one time in Colorado, Jim and me had been trampin' fur three days an' nights, an' we come to a plain, and that was a forest turned to stun."

"The guide noticing that my countenance did not show any wonder, continued:

"But that warn't all. That war a buffalo, an' he war petrified on the clean jump, an' his hufs had kicked a piece o' sod up in the air, an' that war it war petrified right up thar in the air."

"This was too much for me and I remarked that the force of gravity would have made it fall to the ground."

"No, sirree," said he, "the gravity war petrified too."

"When I was playing the role of Prince Selim in 'Bluebeard' in London," said Corinne the other day, "I owned a pony of which I was very fond. One day, noticing that the pony did not seem to be very well, I sent for a veterinary surgeon, who prescribed a powder for the pony. The next morning I sent for the man-of-all-work and asked him if he gave the pony his medicine."

"I put it with his hay, mum, but the cunning little baste wouldn't touch it," replied Pat. "So I thought I'd fool him this mornin'." So I got a big glass pipe, an' I put the powder in it, an' I backed the pony in the corner, an' I put the pipe in his mouth, an' I was goin' to blow it down his throat, but he blowed first."

For several days in Chicago a peculiar looking chap dogged the steps of Lew Dockstader, and at every opportunity asked him for a job. Finally the revivalist of the burnt-cork entertainment informed the man that he would have to see the manager, James Decker, and talk to him.

The next morning, while Decker was in the theater listening to an amateur tenor sing amateur ballads of city life, the man made his appearance. Between songs he interrupted and insisted on having a trial. The tenor, having become somewhat tired, stopped, and Decker, turning quickly, asked the singer to sing something for him. The pianist played a few chords, and, with some hesitancy, the applicant

"Pussy in the Tree-Top" Is the Game He Likes to Play

An Oddity That Is Coming Into Vogue in Colorado Springs. What Is It? Just Cats.

ONE of the oddest places in Colorado Springs is to be found at No. 2 East Boulder street, at the home of Mr. W. B. Clark.

One of Mr. Clark's all-absorbing passions is his love for cats.

The lawn on the east side of Mr. Clark's house is fitted up with every-

known and unknown comfort and convenience for his feline friends, and these are known as his "cat-kennels."

PERSIAN ANGORAS.

Three of his cats are the beautiful Persian Angoras, the other three are the ordinary house cats, but the Angoras are not more dear to him, with their pecuniary value and their pedigrees, than the plain, starved pussies that escaped the dogs and the boys in the neighborhood and found shelter and a home with Mr. Clark.

The largest of the Angoras is a beauty in light brown, with markings of black and white; its back is two feet long and its breadth is one foot as it lies on the ground, and when it is picked up it is one mass of soft, beautiful fur.

AFFECTIONATE.

The prettiest and withal the most affectionate cat of the collection is the gray and white Angora, which looks for all the world like a Scotch collie, with the same faint suggestion of tan through the gray. This one Mr. Clark will hold, suspended in the air, by his bushy tail, and with the other hand will tickle him with a whip. Apparently this is rollicking sport for Tabby, instead of cruelty to animals as one would naturally think.

However, the rarest one is the immense glossy black Angora. He is not as playful as the others, and sits apart under his roof with a singularly sinister aspect. The black Angora is really the prize of the collection, as there are only a very limited number in this country.

Mr. Clark has no white Angoras, as he says it is practically impossible to keep them clean for the dust.

OUT OF DOORS.

The cats live for the most part out of doors, and have various amusements erected for them. One is a large branch of a tree in the ground, with the limbs cut short. Mr. Clark has little boards nailed to the limbs, and has trained them to jump from perch to perch.

Another conceit is a pole fastened in the ground, with a see-saw pole at the top; from each end is suspended a rope, with a cone-shaped arrangement of canvas at the end. The bases of these cones are about six inches from the ground, thus affording the cats an opportunity to play, hide and climb at their will. They will romp at the slightest turn of the whip and do not seem to tire.

One of his home cats, of which he is very fond, is a sleek black one, that is never still, but insists upon playing

at all times. Then there is his large gray one, which has unusual black markings for an ordinary cat, and which he insists is by far the most intelligent.

Mr. Clark tells that this cat will bring back a paper which he has thrown, just as a dog will do. Mr. Clark obtained his Angoras from Mrs. Leland Norton, of Chicago, and from Mrs. Clinton Locke, who have large kennels there.

ONLY FOR AMUSEMENT.

Mr. Clark does not raise tabbies to sell, but keeps them for his own amusement only, and it is certainly unusual to see with what pleasure and tenderness he speaks of his pets. He is obviously conscious of his own eccentricity in this regard, for when called on by a Gazette representative he evinced no great surprise, but admitted that he thought sooner or later the papers would call on him. He is very modest and is averse to notoriety, but says that in this case the publicity is not his and that he does not object to his cats appearing before the public.

In naming his cats, Mr. Clark has adhered strictly to the names of the 12 apostles: the big black one is named for Philip, the brown tabby carries the name of Paul very gracefully, and the beautiful tabby in gray and white bears the name Colonel Bartholomew modestly and with impressive dignity. The other cats are named, in turn, Thomas, Peter and John.

Altogether, they make quite an interesting collection and are well worth the care, if one has the time to indulge in pastimes.

A STATUE.

Yes, I have lived. Pass on. And trouble me with questions nevermore.

I suffered. I have won A solemn peace—my peace forevermore.

Leave me in silence here. I have no hope, no care; I know no fear;

For I have borne, but now no longer bear.

Deep-bid Sorrow calls me kin. But my calm she cannot break, I know not good, I know not sin; Nor love nor hate can me awake.

Though I have sought, I care not now to find.

If I have asked, I wait no reply. My eyes, from too much seeing, are grown blind.

I am not dead, yet do not need to die. Pass on. Ye cannot reach me any more. Pass on, for all is past!

Hush! Silence settles ever more and more—

Silence and night at last.

—Hildegard Hawthorne in September Century.

DESCENDANTS OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

Miss Marion H. Brazier has been entrusted with the formidable task of making a collection of thousands of photographs of descendants of colonial and revolutionary men and women for the St. Louis fair. These will adorn the long room of Independence hall (in fact smile) and will prove a valuable exhibit, as each picture will be accompanied by a brief sketch of an ancestor. After the fair they will be placed in the congressional library in Washington.

stopped by a street beggar, who told me that he had just lost his family in a railroad wreck, and asked me for help.

"But aren't you the same man who told me the other day that you had lost your family in a fire?" I asked.

"I know it, mum," he replied, "I am one of the most unfortunate gentlemen on the face of the earth."

Wright Lorimer, who is again the leading man with Katharine Willard in "The Power Behind the Throne," tells the following story of an experience in a little New England town:

"A pious family in this town had adopted an orphan, who was regarded as half-witted. He had been carefully trained as to behavior in church, and amongst other things he had been told that it was very wicked to sleep during the sermon."

"So the next Sunday he filled his pockets with apples. One bald-headed

man, who invariably went to sleep during the service, soon attracted his attention. So he reached for an apple and let fly at the nodding head.

"The minister and congregation looked at the boy with indignation, but, nothing abashed, he pulled out another apple and called out to the preacher:

"That's all right. You go on and preach and I'll keep 'em awake."

INTERESTING FIGURES.

It is a noteworthy fact that not an instance has been recorded in which diamonds have been lost or stolen, although a man could easily walk off with half a million dollars' worth of gems in his waistcoat pockets, were it not that it is one of the most difficult undertakings in the world to commit such a theft or even to find where the gems are stored on shipboard.

TRADE IN GEMS.

If it be admitted that the trade in gems is a faithful indication of the industrial situation, one must acknowledge that the fiscal year which ended with the first half of 1903 was the most prosperous in the history of the country, for the value of the precious stones imported during that period was far in excess of anything previously recorded. According to the compilation of the government officials which has just been completed, diamonds and other precious stones of a value exceeding \$30,000,000 were brought into the United States between June 30, 1902, and June 30, 1903, and even this enormous total is probably below the actual value, for the figures are taken from the invoices of the importers, who are not likely to over-value packages on which they must pay a high import duty.

It is interesting to compare the figures given above with those for previous years. In 1902 the importation on this count amounted to \$23,000,000; in 1901 to \$20,000,000; in 1899, to \$14,000,000; in 1898 to \$9,000,000; in 1897 to \$2,500,000; in 1896 to \$6,750,000; in 1895 to \$7,500,000; in 1894 to \$5,500,000; Between 1887 and 1890 they had increased from \$10,000,000 to \$16,000,000, but in the next three years they fell off even more rapidly to \$5,500,000. The influence of the depression of 1892 is very clearly marked in the small importations for the following year, while the tide of prosperity which set in in 1898 has carried the figures far beyond all previous records. Thus the total value of diamonds and other gems brought into the United States in the year just ended was half again as great as in the preceding year, more than twice as great as in 1899, and three times as great as in any year down to 1887. Verily the love for jewels must grow by what it feeds upon.

CUTTING STONES.

At present there exists a discrimination of 10 per cent. in favor of the cutting of precious stones in America, with the result that a steadily increasing proportion of the total imports are in uncut form. Thus the value of uncut stones imported has increased from \$2,500,000 in 1898 to \$10,000,000 in 1903, or about one-third of the total.

While nearly all the diamonds are at present produced as everybody knows, by the mines of South Africa, most of those brought to the United States are shipped from Antwerp, Amsterdam or London, and enter the port of New York. The two former cities are the center of the diamond-cutting industry, while London is the great diamond market of the world, and New York occupies a similar position in America. The greatest quantities of gems are brought in by the Red Star steamers from Antwerp and by the American line from London via Southampton, though nearly all the fast liners have a share in the trade.

One might suppose this an extremely profitable kind of cargo for the steamships to carry since the freight is paid according to value, and since a small box six inches long and less than that in width and depth may pay two or three hundred dollars in transportation charges. But this same box may contain a hundred thousand dollars' worth of gems, and of course part of the freight rate is really paid for the insurance of their safe carriage. In carrying packages of this tremendous value, extraordinary precautions must be taken. They are immured in strong safes and are carefully guarded, and in addition the shipper usually takes the precaution of insuring them with the marine companies against the possible loss of the vessel.

PRECIOUS GEMS.

NEW YORK, October 3, 1903.—The value of the jewels and precious stones imported into the United States is often said to be the best barometer of the country's prosperity, and quite possibly this is the case, since very few gems are produced in the United States and since the demand for them, which must be satisfied by transportation, is not likely to be widespread unless people are making more money than they actually need to accord with their standards of living. There are said to be some people who will go with empty stomachs in order to sport diamonds, but these in the aggregate are probably not numerous, and at any rate their purchases through such privations cannot be very extensive, since one good diamond or ruby or emerald costs about as much as would feed and clothe an ordinary person for a year. It is a well accepted fact among the dealers in jewels that when prosperity is widespread their sales increase rapidly, and that when hard times come theirs is about the first business to feel the depression.

PRECIOUS GEMS.

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COEUR D'ALENE MAN AND STRIKER FIGHT

Cripple Creek, Oct. 4.—Ben Richardson of Altman, one of the strikers, was beaten up in bad shape tonight by S. M. Davis, a Coeur d'Alene miner, the fight taking place in Nolan's saloon at the corner of Bennett avenue and Third street.

About a dozen of the Coeur d'Alene men were standing on the sidewalk in front of the saloon when Richardson and a few of his friends were stationed in the doorway. Richardson, who was under the influence of liquor, was talking in a loud voice about the workmen, always referring to them as scabs and trying his best to get some of the Coeur d'Alene men to answer him. Not meeting with any success by these methods, he addressed M. S. Davis personally, calling him all the names he could lay his tongue to for working. For awhile no notice was taken of his remarks on account of his being drunk, but at last he became so abusive that Davis told him he had said enough. At this Richardson called the other another name, at the same time raising his hand as if he would strike Davis, but the blow was ward off and Davis, right arm shot out, catching Richardson on the chin and knocking him inside of the saloon. Following him in, both went at it good and heavy.

Pulled a Gun.
By this time a large crowd had gathered in front of the saloon, many of whom were union men, and just getting ready to go into the saloon and help their brother union man out, when J. H. Bennett, another of the Coeur d'Alene miners, stepped into the doorway and, pulling his gun, commanded the crowd to keep back, which command was obeyed by all.

During this time the men were fighting hard on the sidewalk. Richardson, getting the worst of the fight from the start, and but for the intervention of friends of both parties who were already on the inside, the union man would have got hurt much worse than he did.

The large crowd in front of the building attracted a policeman, who followed the way in and reached the participants of the fight, placing both of them, along with Bennett, who had pulled his gun, under arrest, escorting them all up to the city jail, where they were locked up in separate cells. Friends of both sides soon found the police judge and bonds were fixed for all three of them to appear in court, C. J. Kennison, president of District

union No. 1, going on Richardson's bond and K. C. Sterling, labor commissioner for the Mine Owners association going on the bonds of the two Coeur d'Alene men.

AT CAMP GOLDFIELD.

Camp Goldfield, Oct. 4.—At Camp Goldfield the day has been a very quiet one. The regular details were put out and guards patrolled the camp and different properties. The regular routine drills were held during the day and a large crowd of ladies and children visited the camp, carrying many little delicacies to friends among the soldiers, but outside of the above nothing was going on.

No action will be taken in regard to making any more arrests until the General Chase matter is settled. Many of the officers and soldiers alike state positively that they are sure the little difficulty existing between Colonel Gross and Kimball and General Chase and Major Williams will be patched up and smoothed over. The troops will be the commandant of the troops now in the field. Soldiers are loud in their praise of General Chase, saying that while he has worked them all hard he is the man for the position, and holds the respect of all, both officers and men alike.

No News From Governor.

No word has been received at Camp Goldfield today from the governor's office and the officers are very close-mouthed in regard to the future proceedings that are expected to come from the executive. Colonel Kimball and Colonel Gross are at camp and say that they have been vindicated by the governor; that they were perfectly right in holding the books. Colonel Gross said this evening that while they are both supposed to be under arrest they were still in possession of the muster rolls and were at work on same.

That a court-martial will be held tomorrow at Camp Goldfield is pretty certain. However, no one will confirm or deny it. When asked about the proceedings of a court-martial General Bell replied quickly: "Any and all court-martial proceedings in the army and navy of the United States and all the branches thereof, which includes the National guard of Colorado, when instituted and pending under the articles of war and all military laws are strictly sub rosa. Anyway, I do not know of any such proceedings."

GOVERNOR REFUSES TO GIVE REASON FOR CHASE'S RECALL

Denver, Oct. 4.—The summoning to Denver of Brigadier General John Chase by Governor Peabody continues to be the feature of interest in the Cripple Creek strike. Governor Peabody declines to give his reasons for ordering the general from duty and placing another in command in his stead. When pressed for a statement tonight the governor said:

"General Chase is in Denver on detached duty. His stay is indefinite." The governor called General Chase in conference on two occasions today, but just what the nature of the discussions occurring at these meetings were has not been made public.

It is persistently rumored that Governor Peabody has become dissatisfied with certain policies pursued by General Chase in handling the situation in Cripple Creek, but no one in authority will verify this rumor, nor can it be learned in what particular the governor's ideas of the proper method of treating the Cripple Creek strike disagree with those of General Chase, if at all.

General Chase admitted tonight that in the conferences today the question of his removal from command of the troops in Cripple Creek was brought up, but that the matter has not been definitely disposed of. The immediate cause of the trouble is said to be due to a recent order of General Chase for a court-martial to try Colonel Gross, the paymaster of the Colorado National guard. The report is that Colonel Gross objected to an examination being made of the payrolls by a representative of General Chase and that during a dispute which followed Colonel Gross drew a revolver and threatened to use it. General Chase, upon learning of the affair, ordered the arrest of Gross and his trial by court-martial. The latter, according to the story, came to Denver and informed the governor of the trouble, and Governor Peabody at once summoned General Chase to Denver. It is said that General Chase is strenuously opposing what he considers unfair discrimination in pay in favor of certain officers of the guard.

PRINCE ALERT'S RECORD—HAS IT BEEN REACHED?

Prince Alert (1:57) the new king of all paces, is just now the talk of the entire horse world. A few weeks ago with a mark of two minutes, the sporting world knew little of the whirlwind gelding. He attracted a little attention a week ago, when he reduced the world's record for a half mile track to 2:03. Before this record trial the speedy son of Crown Prince engaged in several hard races, all of which he won without an effort.

All this time, or in fact over since last April, Mr. Demarest and his owner, James Hanley, of Providence, have one object in view and that was to beat the world's pacesetter, Irish King, the horse possessed a wonderful flight of speed and it was up to their good judgment to train the champion so that he could maintain the clip the entire distance. That twin track efforts were crowned with success can be seen by the marvelous time made at the Empire City track on Wednesday, when he paced a mile in 1:57, two seconds faster than the record held by Dan Patch.

Mr. Hanley has owned the champion several years and some time ago is said to have refused \$15,000 for him. In speaking of how he prepared Prince Alert for his wonderful time trial which started the horse world Mr. Demarest, his trainer, said that he worked him the same as he has done all along and that he had good fortune in having the horse improve with every additional start.

"I have had Prince Alert in my charge for three years," said Demarest, "and for a long time I have felt confident that he could pace a mile in better than two minutes. My reason for being so confident was because Prince Alert could make wonderful fast starts and he paced the fastest half mile, 0:57 3/4, ever recorded. I knew that if I could get him to add this tremendous speed there would be nothing to the record."

country, congratulating him on the wonderful performance. Curry is one of the best Grand Circuit drivers, and has given many a horse his best records. His record race with Prince Alert, however, was one of the most sensational of his long career on the turf.

J. L. Hervey, writing in the Chicago Record-Herald, directed the performance of Prince Alert, saying that to horsemen it means nothing.

A couple of months ago, writes Hervey, the fertile brain of Doc Tannier, the Cleveland trainer of mares, conceived the idea of stretching a piece of canvas across and underneath the axle of the cart to which the buckmaker that will utter gallop and loom in her record-breaking mile was hitched. This canvas was not much larger in size than a rug, and its chief purpose was to keep the dust and gravel thrown back away by the flying hoofs of the mare from striking Lou Dillon in the face and annoying her. However, some scribe in an inspired moment described it as a wind shield, like those that have been used to protect professional bicyclists. Now, this was absurd, as it was nothing of the kind, being nothing like as large, of different shape and differently adjusted. Moreover, the virtue of a wind shield lies in the closeness with which the horse—or man—keeps behind it.

An instantaneous photo of Lou Dillon's mile show that in the first half the mare was a gap of several lengths of daylight between her and Tannier's leading pacesetter, while the photo of the finish shows that there was then but a whisker's gap between them.

So these facts may be considered as assured: First, that the canvas was of such description that it could have been of no utility as a wind shield; second, that it was not even otherwise more so far back of it that it would not have fulfilled any such purpose.

However, the scribe kept calling it a wind shield, and so they still persist in calling it, thereby affording a group of critics joined to the idols of the two-minute mile. This is of little consequence, but in a different way it has had a very material effect. Secretary Al Reeves of the Empire City track, where Prince Alert performed, has been a promoter of bicycle racing and knows all the tricks of the trade, and he set his wits to work to evolve a wind shield for the assistance of Alert that should fulfill his mission and deserve its name. After several experiments he at last perfected a device which was a complete success.

A large sheet of canvas was stretched across beneath the pacesetter's sulky so wide that it lay between the wheels and so broad as to reach within

a few inches of the ground. Above and on the front part of the sulky was rigged a veritable sail, stretched across a wide semi-circular framework. It was so tall as to merely leave space for the runner's driver to see over the top rim while the animal's head and neck were in order to enable him to handle the reins. Photos of the sulky rigged with this device indicate that the canvas area was several yards square and so adroitly adjusted as to prove as perfect a wind break as could well be imagined.

Following closely behind this Prince Alert paid his mile in 1:57. It was a tremendous exhibition, to be sure. But when we reflect that the Prince is a hobbled horse, and without the "Indian pajamas" to keep him pacing could not win money at a 2-10 class, and that he is also a "dope fiend," being well dosed with stimulants whenever he is asked an extreme effort—when these things are added to and the fact of his sails as described, it will be seen that as a pure racing performance the mile really meant little. Already the question of its validity as a record is being raised by breeders of the country, and it is very probable that the board of censors of the Trotting Register will be asked to pass upon its merits next winter.

GROUT AND MAYOR LOW

New York, Oct. 4.—Comptroller Grout today issued a statement in regard to the statement made yesterday by Mayor Low to the effect that Mr. Grout had once suggested to him the possibility of a nomination for mayor of the city, but that in the event he would continue to support Mr. Low. His suggestion, Mr. Low said, he did not regard seriously. Mr. Grout says in part:

"I think Mr. Low will recall another conversation with me about two weeks ago. I told him that the talk of an endorsement by Tammany seemed to be coming from the mouth of a man I had deemed it an impossibility, but that now it began to seem possible though I could not yet think it probable. I said I could receive it only if made unconditionally over the country, not permit it to silence me in the campaign; that under these conditions it seemed to me that it would be a tower of strength to Mr. Low, and that I might as well accept it as not."

"Mr. Low distinctly assented to this view. I wish people to recall that one week ago Mr. Cutting said publicly the same thing, that is, that he could see no reason why he should not accept it without conditions should not be accepted. I suppose I may not complain if during the past week Mr. Low and Mr. Cutting, under the impulse of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Foster and Mr. Bruce, have revised their opinions. Last Monday I told Mr. Low that the only alternative fairly left was either to accept all nominations and endorsements or to decline them all. He then refused to listen to such a declaration, and it was at his suggestion that the formal nominations proceeded that day. If he were ever to have taken the position, Mr. Low would have been fairer to have taken it a week ago."

"The mayor concedes, therefore, that he did not protest when I mentioned to him the proposition that the acceptance of Democratic endorsement would aid him, because it would be a helpful endorsement of the fusion administration. I feel sure that when he recalls the conversation I am not bringing to his attention he will admit that he thought that such an endorsement would be a distinct tactical advantage to him in the campaign. By the action of the Democratic party, Mr. Bruce has gained all that he can gain by whether Mr. Farnes and I are retained on the fusion ticket or not. Having won the advantage which he is unwilling to give up, he is now willing, at a demand inspired by T. C. Platt and his associates, to have Mr. Farnes and myself cast from his ticket."

STEAMER CAPSIZED

Marquette, Wis., Oct. 4.—During a squall last night on Lake Michigan the steamer Erie H. Hackley capsized and 12 persons were drowned. The Goodrich steamer, Marquette, Wis., was the other nine persons on board the Hackley. The report of the disaster reached Marquette today.

The Hackley was struck by the squall when it was off of Grand Island. The upper work was blown away before the men could reach a haven. The boat then turned over and went down in deep water.

The drowned: JOSEPH VOROUS, Captain of the Hackley.

Passengers: FREEMAN THORPE, Fish Creek. EDNA BARRINGER, Fish Creek. LAWRENCE BARRINGER, brother of Edna Barringer, Fish Creek. FRANK VINCENT, Egg Harbor. VINCENT, alias of Frances Vincent, Egg Harbor. GEORGE LE CLAIR, Jr., Jacksonport, Wis. FITZSIMMONS, Jacksonport. HENRY RABBITOFF, Fish Creek. CARL KELKY, Fish Creek. NELSON NELSON, Sturgeon Bay.

The saved: One: Rowen, engineer; Martin Hansen and a man named Kogendorf, firemen; Martin Olsen and son, passengers of Sister Bay; Elaine McSwenney. Two: The names of the saved whose names could not be secured.

As the Hackley went to the bottom, those who would and could seized on floating pieces of wreckage, while the women clung to the sides of the boat, falling to find any object to which to cling, sank in the raging sea, so far as is known.

The waves were rolling high and several of those who at first saved themselves from immediate death, lost strength and sank. It was more than an hour after the Hackley sank before the Sheboygan, which was in the vicinity, saw the bodies of the persons who were rescued say that it is possible that some of the rescued persons might have been saved. This view is not given much credence by the sailors of the Sheboygan.

The Sheboygan made into Fish Creek with hope of rescuing other persons who had been blown into the floating wreckage. The rescued persons were so exhausted from their struggle against drowning that they were unable for some time to tell anything about the wreck.

The persons saved by the Sheboygan say that with the crashing away of the upper work all persons aboard the Hackley ran on deck. Hasty preparations were made for the rescue of the persons who were rescued. The rescue was begun, but before any plans could be carried out the boat listed, turned over and went down like a rock. Search is being made for any person who might have escaped. Several bodies of those who were drowned.

BULGARIANS AND TURKS FIGHTING

Sofia, Oct. 4.—Serious news has been received here from the frontier of fighting between Turkish and Bulgarian troops at Demir-Kapia, both sides sustaining losses.

In official quarters all knowledge of the affair is denied, but the circumstantial details given seem to indicate that there is some foundation for the accounts of the conflict. All the cavalry, with the exception of a single regiment which is stationed at Sofia, has been sent into the frontier districts and has been engaged in fighting.

It is asserted that the Turks have frequently attempted to provoke hostilities, firing into Bulgarian territory and crossing the frontier to steal horses and sheep. The war office here is working at high pressure and 24,000 recruits will be called three months before the usual time. Prince Ferdinand has stationed numerous other measures of a warlike nature. All the cavalry, with the exception of a single regiment which is stationed at Sofia, has been sent into the frontier districts and has been engaged in fighting.

Vigorous efforts are being made to prevent bands from crossing into Turkish territory. Two bands which were sent back have reached Sofia since yesterday.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA ADHERE TO COMPACT OF PACIFICATION

Vienna, Oct. 4.—As an outcome of the conference between the czar and emperor Francis Joseph at Merzsteg, the governments of Austria and Russia have sent the following identical telegram to the ambassadors of those countries in Constantinople. The telegrams were couched in the following terms:

"You were recently instructed to declare that Austria-Hungary and Russia adhere to the task of pacification which they have undertaken and are resolved to persevere with the program drawn up at the beginning of the year, notwithstanding the difficulties hitherto opposed to its execution. For, indeed while on the one hand, the revolutionary committees have provoked disturbances and destroyed the Christian population of the three vilayets from co-operating in the execution of the reforms, on the other hand the agents of the same parties have been generally wanting in the necessary zeal and have not been imbued with the idea which inspired these measures."

Both governments are agreed in the determination to show that it is their firm resolve to insist upon the execution in its entirety of those reforms which were accepted by the porte and which are calculated to guarantee general security. In this connection you will receive detailed instructions without delay."

DEADLY TORNADO

Winona, Wis., Oct. 4.—The tornado which struck Blaine and Almond last night, killed five persons near Sheridan and blew down 20 buildings.

The dead: M. R. MYHOLTZ; MARK WOOD; MRS. FISHER; MRS. CYPHERLY. Unknown girl.

A death is not known except in the case of Mrs. Cypherly, who was in her home which was blown from its foundations, killing her in the ruins.

A barn on the Appleby farm, filled with grain, was blown to atoms and not a piece of it was found. Buildings at Scandinavia were blown down. In a field in the course of the storm \$1,000 in money was picked up, apparently having been blown there by the storm.

A special from Ripon, Wis., says two men, names unknown, were drowned in Green lake by being capsized while out fishing during Saturday's storm. The bodies were recovered and several wind mills were blown down five miles west of Ripon.

Princeton, Ill., Oct. 4.—A tornado passed two miles southeast of this city last night, killing three persons and destroying a large amount of farm property.

The dead: MRS. CHARLES F. SHERWIN, mother of Charles F. Sherwin, a visitor at the Sherwin home. MISS EMMA WELSH of Tiskaw, a visitor at the Sherwin home.

The storm started at the house of J. F. Cater, two miles southeast of Princeton. At that place it destroyed a new residence erected by Mr. Carter this year. The storm traveled in an easterly direction to the residence of Mrs. Sherwin, which was blown away, the three women in the house were killed and Mrs. Sherwin, who was about to enter the house, was seriously injured. Considerable corn in the field was ruined and some stock killed. At the house of Mr. Carter the family escaped by going to the cellar.

Winona, Minn., Oct. 4.—The people of St. Charles are already at work repairing the ruins left by yesterday's cyclone. A corrected list of the dead follows:

WILLIAM EBBEN. EDWARD MURPHY. GEORGE JESSON. WILLIAM VEST of Dixon, Ill. W. O. CRITTENDEN of Dover. JACOB HOLM, a farmer.

The list of injured is much larger than reported last night. S. Merritt, who was in a popcorn stand on the street was blown 300 feet and injured internally. He cannot recover.

F. Blankenburg and son were in their elevator when it collapsed and they were blown a hundred feet. The father had his leg and arm broken, was internally injured and will probably die. His son escaped to the cellar with a baby in her arms. The mother had her shoulder and ankle dislocated and the baby's face was cut.

INTERNATIONAL CONCERT ENDS WAGNER FESTIVAL Many Nations Represented at Berlin in the Great Musical Event—American Honored.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—The United States, England, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Norway, Italy and Spain were represented by composers, conductors or singers at the international concert at the Philharmonic tonight, which closed the Wagner festival. A brilliant and enthusiastic audience was present. The overture to "Edipus Tyrannus" by Prof. Palmé of Harvard, was well received, the composition being rendered by a leading Berlin orchestra under the direction of Koppelmeister Pohl of the Royal opera at Stuttgart. Prof. Palmé was called before the audience and heartily applauded. M. Delmas of the Paris Grand opera and Signor Boni of La Scala theater of Milan were also present. The concert was given at the Sing-Academie, and during the international concert at the Philharmonic tonight there was a Wagner concert. The new opera house at which M. Delmas, Schumann, Liszt, Wagner and Wagner were the principal soloists.

Dispatches from the frontier received at the revolutionary headquarters report that the refugees in the mountain are in a terrible condition through their pursuit by the Turks and cold and hunger. Many are dying.


Measures are being taken here to relieve the worst cases of suffering among the fugitives from the frontier districts. Madame Bahemeteri, wife of the Russian agent here, is taking a prominent part in this charitable work.

From insurgent sources it is reported that the Bulgarian villages of Obidit and Kremen have been pillaged and burned. Many of the inhabitants were slaughtered. The Bulgarian quarters of Belzita, in flames. Seven hundred refugees from Belzita are reported to have been killed in a Turkish ambush near Samakoff, province of Krik-Killisa.

Salonica, European Turkey, Oct. 4.—The Bulgarian notables here went to the revolutionary palace today and informed the authorities that a series of fresh outrages in Salonica is being planned. All the guards consequently have been doubled.

It is reported that about twenty Turkish villages in the Razlog district have been burned. The large village of Bonisko is said to have been destroyed and its 2,000 Turkish inhabitants killed.

Fifty Years the Standard



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Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

EARTHQUAKE IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Carondelet, the southern part of the city, at 8:55 o'clock tonight. The seismic disturbance lasted about one minute and caused alarm among the citizens.

At the same time a slight shock was felt in the western portion of the city. Wind STORMS IN OHIO. Cincinnati, Oct. 4.—Showers this afternoon in this locality were preceded by a terrific wind storm that damaged buildings in some localities, notably at Glendale, 14 miles north of Cincinnati. No lives were lost and no person was injured.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the matter of the estate of Rebecca Pendery, deceased, Henry R. Pendery, administrator. In the County Court, in Probate, September 22, 1903. Maude McNulty, John F. McNulty, heirs at law of Rebecca Pendery, deceased, and Henry R. Pendery, sole heir at law, successor in interest, and as Administrator of the estate of John L. Pendery, deceased, Defendants.

Present, Hon. James A. Orr, Judge; H. M. Mason, clerk, and W. R. Gilbert, sheriff. And now on, to wit: This 15th day of September, A. D. 1903, the same being one of the regular days of said court, on the term, 1903, of this Court, comes Henry R. Pendery, as Administrator of the estate of Rebecca Pendery, deceased, and files his petition for an order in the alternative, either to sell or to mortgage the real estate of said estate, and to pay the debts proved and allowed against her estate, and prays therein, that a former order of said court, made on November 2, 1902, be revoked and that an order be made, directing all persons who have claims against said estate, to appear before this Court, at a time and place therein specified, to prove and allow their claims, and to pay the debts and administration expenses thereof, should not be made.

And it is further ordered and directed that all the above named defendants, being all persons who are heirs at law of Rebecca Pendery, deceased, and who appear before this Court, in the County Court Room, in the Court House in the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1903, then and there to show cause, if they have any, why an order in the alternative, directing said Administrator either to sell or to mortgage, all the real estate in said petition described and belonging to said estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts and administration expenses thereof, should not be made.

And it is further ordered that this order be published in the Weekly Gazette for four successive weeks, prior to said October 15th, 1903, and that a copy thereof be personally served on each of the defendants who resides in El Paso County, Colorado, at least ten days prior to said October 15th, 1903, and that the Clerk of this Court mail a copy of said order to each of the defendants, not so served, at least twenty days prior to said October 15th, 1903.

Done in open Court, this September 15th, A. D. 1903. By the Court, JAMES A. ORR, Judge. P. M. KISTLER, Attorney. First publication Sept. 15, 1903. Last publication Oct. 15, 1903.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Denver, Colo., September 10, 1903. Notice is hereby given that The Potomac Live Stock Company, whose postoffice address is Colorado Springs, Colo., on September 10, 1903, has filed an application No. 3736 to the State Board of Land Commissioners to lease the following described premises, to-wit: All of section 16, township 12 south, range 66 west.

No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the above application will be considered after October 14, 1903. MARK G. WOODRUFF, Register State Board Land Commissioners. First publication September 17, 1903. Last publication October 1, 1903.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Denver, Colo., September 10, 1903. Notice is hereby given that S. C. Stout, whose postoffice address is Colorado Springs, Colo., on Sept. 23, 1903, made application No. 3738 to the State Board of Land Commissioners to lease the following described premises, to-wit: All of section 16, township 12 south, range 66 west.

No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the above application will be considered after October 14, 1903. MARK G. WOODRUFF, Register State Board Land Commissioners. First publication September 17, 1903. Last publication October 1, 1903.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Winfield S. Mendenhall, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 15th day of October, A. D. 1903, being one of the regular days of the September term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, I, Otis B. Johnson, administrator, with the will annexed of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said Court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 11, 1903. OTIS B. JOHNSON, Administrator of the estate of Winfield S. Mendenhall, deceased. First insertion: September 11, 1903. Last insertion: October 8, 1903.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 4, 1903. The Colorado Mining Water Co., Fred F. Horn, Manager. First publication Sept. 17, 1903. Last publication Oct. 8, 1903.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS

WILL BE OPENED IN THE EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING TODAY—W. E. DOYLE TO BE IN CHARGE.

Democratic headquarters will be opened this morning on the third floor of the Exchange Bank building, with W. E. Doyle in charge. According to Mr. Doyle, the work of the campaign will be pushed from the start, and from the number of workers who have already volunteered their services it would seem that the campaign will be vigorous one.

The rooms that have been engaged at Judge C. L. McKesson, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Fourth judicial district, and all actions of the campaign will be taken after consultation with him.

The plans for the starting of a newspaper during the campaign are nearing completion, and it is hoped to have the first issue published shortly after headquarters have been opened.

Plans for club organization are also being pushed, and it is hoped that a Democratic club and a political organization will be launched.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

London, Oct. 4.—The stock market closed yesterday after one of the most disturbed weeks experienced since the Baring crisis and all the departments showed a shade of improvement on the closing prices of the previous Saturday. Little confidence, however, is yet felt in the stability of the market. The pound passed without trouble, but it is known that four meetings of creditors were held Tuesday and operators remain sensitive.

The low prices attracted numerous small investors and buying orders from the Continent, especially on foreign bonds, helped to sustain the market, but confidence is not likely to return whilst the consols remain at such a low figure.

The news that Mr. Harriman had joined the board of Erie railroad brought steadiness to the American list, which mainly followed the movements of Wall Street.

TORNADO DOES GREAT DAMAGES IN WISCONSIN

Two Persons Are Reported Killed and Farmers Are Heavy Losers by the Storm.

St. Paul, Oct. 4.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Plainfield, Wis., says: A tornado which visited this section here down many buildings and damaged much property. Mrs. J. J. Smith was killed and Mark Wood, who was injured, has since died. Much stock was killed and injured and the farmers are heavy losers.

STORM IN IOWA WAS VERY DESTRUCTIVE.

Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 4.—Saturday's storm did much damage throughout this part of Iowa. At Wapella, smokestacks, sheds and small buildings were torn to pieces. A number of buildings at the Wapella fair grounds were blown down. The barn of Jack Welzer, near the fair grounds, was blown down. Much stock was killed, but no one is known to be injured fatally.

OVERDUE SLOMAN LINE STEAMER SAFE IN PORT

Vessel Drifted With a Broken Shaft for Eight Days in Mid-ocean.

New York, Oct. 4.—The overdue German Sloman line steamer Syracuse arrived in port today, eight days behind her schedule. The Syracuse left Santos August 29 and Victoria August 31, with a cargo of coffee. On September 13, at latitude 4 degrees north, longitude 16 degrees 23 minutes west, the crank shaft broke close to the stern bearings. A duplicate shaft was on board and the chief engineer and staff spent eight days in making the necessary repairs. The new shaft, which is of a smaller size, was drilled in it. This work proved laborious and tedious. On September 23, after drifting to latitude 4 degrees north, longitude 14 degrees west, the steamer proceeded without further delay.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO POSTERS THE EXHIBIT

Gives Second Installment of \$50,000 for Moorish Display at the St. Louis Exposition.

London, Oct. 4.—The Tangier correspondent of the Associated Press writes: The Sultan of Morocco has given a second installment of \$50,000 to the American syndicate which is undertaking the Moorish exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. This action has caused much criticism here, as the Moorish government, pleading the existing crisis, has refused to consider or pay the claims of the Europeans who have suffered the loss of property through the rebellion. "I learn that the powers existing to leave the Sultan the existing situation in France, who will give the necessary assistance to the Sultan's government when their resources shall be finished. There is no question of the Sultan's acquiescence in the French protectorate, but the Sultan naturally acquiesces in the French influence in Moorish politics."

ALLOTMENTS SUSPENDED IN CHEROKEE NATION

Pending Approval by the Department of Lands Set Aside Under Curtis Act.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Acting Secretary Ryan of the Interior department, has sent telegraphic orders to the Dawes land commission to suspend the allotment of lands in the Cherokee nation pending the approval by the department of the segregation of the 12,000 acres of land in the Delaware Indians, previously claimed by the Cherokee nation, for which was made in the Curtis act of 1888. This order is the outcome of litigation instituted in the United States District of Columbia by the Delaware Indians in an answer made by Secretary Hitchcock, that the segregation of the lands to the Delaware Indians had been approved by him. Acting Secretary Ryan has directed the corrections on to forward promptly the segregation of the 12,000 acres, which was made necessary by the fact that some of the lands heretofore set aside as occupied by Cherokees are now being held by the Delaware Indians. He expects that these will be done expeditiously so that the allotments can go forward.

COLOMBIA LOSE TO LOSE FAVORABLE PROPOSITION

Bogota, Oct. 4.—Via Buena Ventura, Oct. 3.—The report on the bill authorizing the president to negotiate a new canal treaty will be presented tomorrow.

Representative De Roux opposed closing the sessions of the canal congress, arguing that adjourning would endanger the national integrity.

The majority of the representatives approved his stand.

EXPECTS SOON TO BE ABLE TO FLY

PROF. BELL BELIEVES HE HAS MASTERED DIFFICULTIES OF AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, who has been working hard for some time on the problem of aerial flight, has spent years of study and many thousands of dollars in the effort to invent means of flying.

When asked if he thought that man would ever be able to fly, Prof. Bell replied: "I think it is possible. What has been done by man who has used his reason, why can't he do it? He can't do it by the flight of birds specifically heavier than air."

Prof. Bell has found two difficulties to the flight of man, and he has mastered them, so that what remains to be done will be but a matter of a few months, and then his device will be successfully flown through the air, with all the grace and power of the strongest and swiftest birds.

The first difficulty, according to the professor, is the weight of the man and the sustaining surface of the aeroplane. The weight of the man is a constant factor. The weight of the sustaining surface varies as the cube of the dimensions. Therefore it appears that the weight of the man is a constant factor, and the weight of the sustaining surface varies as the cube of the dimensions.

It is a smaller one, and weight is eight times that of the smaller, and the surface of lifting power is but four times that of the other. Before he worked out this matter of ratio of weight to surface, Prof. Bell built a kite on the box plan, which he expected to support a man's weight, but, as he expressed it, nothing short of a cyclone could have furnished the air to lift even the kite alone.

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Time has been spent, on which much is expected at the start and while the aeroplane is getting itself up into the air, commenting on what he has learned in regard to this feature of the problem.

Prof. Bell will make a kite with a framework of hollow aluminum and a permanent motor, and will next summer have a motor fit to place on an aeroplane, and expects then to make actual flights. He says the days of actual and practical flight are not far off.

ATTORNEY FOLK WILL VISIT WITH PRESIDENT

Invited to Go to Washington to Discuss Extradition Treaties Other Than With Mexico.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—In response to an invitation from President Roosevelt, Circuit Attorney Folk will depart for Washington on Tuesday to discuss with him the necessity of asking congress to add to the extradition treaties with countries other than Mexico. If the conference results in such action by congress it is thought the way may be opened for the return of Ellis Wainwright, indicted on the charge of municipal bribery here in connection with the suburban bill in the house of delegates, who is now in France, and Daniel J. Kelly, indicted on the charge of legislative bribery at Jefferson City, who is now in Canada.

MANITOBA MISSIONARY PERISHED IN A STORM.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 4.—It is now certain that Missionary McLaughlin, of the Methodist church, who left Huron on September 7, with six Indian children, perished with his party. Today a man and a woman, two bodies, one of an elderly Indian and another of an Indian boy, were found in Lake Winnipeg, near Big Island, at a point where McLaughlin's party were supposed to have been when the big storm occurred. It is supposed that the older Indian had been engaged by McLaughlin to assist in navigating the sail boat in which they were coming up the lake. The Rev. John McLaughlin, of the Methodist church, is now on the lake with a tug, endeavoring to locate the body of McLaughlin or to discover traces of his whereabouts.

MAN OF MANY ALIASES MADE A CONFESSION

A. E. Hammond Under Arrest in Denver, Says He Stole Mail Pouch.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—A telegram was received here today from a native agent in Denver to the effect that A. E. Hammond alias E. A. O'Brien alias E. H. Crosby, who was arrested here on Friday, has confessed to the theft of a mail pouch at Trinidad, and was brought on April 10 on the charge of fraudulently securing mail from the Lincoln Trust Company. The telegram says Hammond also confessed to offenses committed at Colorado Springs, N. J., and Germantown, Pa.

ANOTHER LAKE STEAMER REPORTED FOUNDERED.

Detroit, Oct. 4.—A dispatch was received here today from Cheboygan, Mich., stating that the schooner H. M. S. Saginaw, which was in tow of the S. M. S. Crook, was reported to have been foundered in a gale on Lake Michigan Saturday. No details of the message, simply stating that the crew of the schooner was safe on board the tug.

The Saginaw was the property of John K. Elderhouse of Buffalo, and was loaded with ore, bound from Escanaba, Mich., to Lake Erie ports.

DEATH OF A NOTED SECESSION ADVOCATE.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 4.—Colonel Leonidas William Spratt was a member of the South Carolina secession convention died here today in his 65th year. He was editor of the Southern Standard, which was published in Charleston, S. C., in 1863. He advocated secession most strenuously. He was sent by the secession convention as ambassador to Florida to induce that state to join the South in the secession. He was successful in his undertaking. He wrote in the Standard that he was a first cousin of President Polk.

NEW SERVIAN CABINET.

Belgrade, Oct. 4.—A new cabinet has been formed with the following as its leading members: Premier, General Gruicko; foreign minister, Andre Nikolic; interior minister, Stojan Protic; and war minister, Colan Andrevic.

ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF MEN WORKING IN THE MINES

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 4.—According to the union men's statement only 200 non-union men are working in the district. If they really believe the statement they give out regarding the small number of men at work in the mines they are much mistaken and misled regarding the real truth of the matter. It is only necessary for any one of them to watch the strings of workmen that visit the Mine Owners' assembly here this morning over the Midland railroad and they are kept at headquarters and a note being made of those only who are added.

The Mine Owners' association report a constantly increasing number of applications for work. Most of them are experienced Cripple Creek men. Many of these have been strong union men for years.

The following number of men was obtained today from the different mine managers. This number is believed to be correct, still the Mine Owners' association believes that over 100 more men are at work than the statement received from the mine managers by your representative shows. The list is as follows:

Mine.	No. of Men.
Stratton's Independence	165
El Paso	150
Elkton	125
Strong	85
Alex	85
Golden Cycle	60
Validator	60
Abe Lincoln	60
Gold Coll	50
Plindley	50
Anacanda	50
C. K. & N.	50
Anchorage Leland	50
Shurtloft	50
Goetz	50
Long Dollar	50
Morning Star	50
Old Gold	50
Isabella	50
Crescent	50
Rocky Mountain	50
Hill City	50
Black Sampler	50
E. B. Sampler	50
T. B. Sampler	50
Black Sampler	50

TOOK CHARGE OF PASSENGER TRAIN

Kailspet, Mont., Oct. 4.—Thirty-five men took possession of a west-bound passenger train at Kailspet, and demanded to be given transportation over the road. At Marion station, west of Kailspet, they were put off the train and took into the hands of a freight train going east. The door was locked and it was planned to arrest them when the train pulled into the city. Upon its arrival it was found that the door had been broken open and all had escaped.

FRENCH CRUISED WAS OBJECT OF ATTENTION

New York, Oct. 4.—The French cruiser Jurien de la Graviere, Commander Lemoine, arrived here in port this morning from Sydney, Cebu, and anchored in the North river. She carries a crew of 400 men. The cruiser has two military masts and with her four funnels presents an odd appearance. Two of the funnels are set well forward and two others aft.

THERESA VAUGHN DIED IN INSANE HOSPITAL

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 4.—Mrs. William H. Wainwright, known as Theresa Vaughn, died today at Worcester Insane hospital of paresis. She was a member of the O'Brien family, famous in theatrical circles.

FRENCH LINER SAILED.

New York, Oct. 4.—The steamer La Champagne of the French line, which sailed yesterday for Havre and was later reported at anchor off Sandy Hook lightship, with her machinery disordered, was not in sight this morning having proceeded during the night.

A Tempting Prize

In connection with the celebration of St. Petersburg's 200th anniversary, the Russian Academy of Sciences offers a prize of 12,000 rubles for the best history of that city.

ANOTHER CLAIMANT FOR CHRISTY REWARD

A third petitioner claiming to be the real informant against Robert Christy filed his plea in the district court yesterday.

Charles C. McCullough, comes now before the court and asks that he be given the \$50, which the law declares shall go to the informant in gambling cases. He sets forth at length the facts of the case, and claims that he is entitled to the reward.

GOLD COAST RAILWAY.

London, Oct. 4.—The governor of the British Gold Coast announces the arrival of the first railway train from Kumasi, capital of Ashanti, and 104 miles northwest of Cape Coast castle.

TURBINE STEAMER.

London, Oct. 4.—The Allan line has ordered at Belfast a 12,000-ton turbine steamer, the first of this kind to be used on the Atlantic. The new steamer is to be named the "Allan" and will be built at Liverpool and Canada. She will have a speed of 17 knots.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF PENNSYLVANIA DEAD

Montrose, Pa., Oct. 4.—Chief Justice J. Brewster McCullom of the supreme court of Pennsylvania died at his home here last night, aged 71 years.

CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY OF JONATHAN EDWARDS

Andover, Mass., Oct. 4.—Services in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Jonathan Edwards began at the Andover Theological seminary today. Public exercises will be held at the seminary tomorrow afternoon and evening, when several prominent Congregationalists will be heard.

WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK CLERGYMAN PASSES AWAY

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Rev. Francis Goodrich, for 30 years pastor of the First Methodist Presbyterian church of this city and probably the most widely known clergyman in northern New York, died at his residence in this city today of bronchitis, aged 76 years.

DIED OF YELLOW FEVER.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 4.—Col. J. Raymond Villavieja, military instructor of the cavalry, died here today of yellow fever.

LOUISVILLE MAN KILLED BY NEGROES

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 4.—Robert Dalton Burdick, a well-known young man, was murdered and W. D. Hays, his cousin, was probably fatally hurt in a fight with negroes on the river front this afternoon.

The young men, who are members of the Louisville Boat club, left for a sail in the afternoon, accompanied by several fellow club members, and as they were passing Towhead Island were attacked by several negroes, who threw lumps of coal into the boat. The boat was tied up and its occupants started after the negroes, chasing them into a yard, where Will Fletcher, colored, seized an ax and striking over the head of one of the negroes, instantly, Hays attempted to secure the ax from the negro, but was assaulted from behind and badly injured. The police arrested four negroes, including Fletcher, although fully twenty were concerned in the assault.

HOW BROWN MADE MILLIONS IN COTTON

A Talk With the New York Cotton King on His Earnings—Profits of \$3,600,000.

New York, Oct. 4.—When Cotton King Brown reached his office shortly after noon today he talked with a reporter.

"The estimate that I have settled with shorts to the amount of 25,000 bales is incorrect," said the cotton man; "it is nearer 200,000 bales."

It was estimated that Brown had made \$450,000 profits on the basis of the 25,000 bale settlement. His profits therefore are about \$3,600,000.

"I am glad to discuss the situation," continued Mr. Brown. "I want to set myself clear on matters of interest to the cotton world. I have been accused of squeezing the spinners. This is false; I have only been taking cotton from speculators and have been selling it to spinners. I have never unloaded on the public and I never shall. If the spinners and exporters had taken my advice they would be better off today."

"What caused the bear element in the market?" was asked.

There were two causes. The crop was greatly overestimated, and the competition was underestimated.

"My syndicate's corner of cotton differed from any other corner ever carried out in the cotton world. In the first place we own the cotton crop and when placing it upon the market required a contract from every party to whom we sold that this particular cotton should not be offered for sale again on the exchanges of this country or Europe. This in itself exonerates me and my syndicate from the charge that we were squeezing the spinner."

"It is understood that George H. McFadden and the spinners were shown the most courtesy," said the reporter.

"That is true," replied Mr. Brown. "We have done this as far as possible. We have only asked the market price for cotton of the spinners."

"What are the marginal profits?"

Mr. Brown at first refused to answer this question, but later said: "I cannot answer this fully or in detail. I will say, however, that we bought more cotton at eight and sold it at fourteen than we have been credited with."

"What effect will this corner have?" was asked.

"It will have a very excellent effect in my opinion. It will clear the market and eliminate this unwise speculation which has always been a disturbing element."

"It will put the market on a business basis who are interested in the cotton business. It means the end of cotton speculation."

Mr. Brown was asked who the men were who are interested in the cotton syndicate.

"I cannot tell you their names," he replied, "but I will say that they are a party of gentlemen who live in New Orleans. They have asked me to keep their names in the background."

NO EARLY STEPS IN CANAL MATTER

FEELING IN BOGOTA IS THAT UNITED STATES WILL ACCEPT COLOMBIAN TERMS.

Paris, Oct. 5.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald publishes a dispatch from Bogota via Panama which says that no immediate steps will be taken in favor of the canal. The opponents of the treaty are apparently pleased to see the United States feign to protect American against the attitude of Bogota as a sign that he will wait till August if necessary and that the United States will eventually accept Colombia's conditions.

The dispatch adds that President Roosevelt's intention of awaiting the opinion of the United States congress before making a decision has produced a deep impression throughout the isthmus.

C. F. & I. TEAM WON FROM MILLIONAIRES.

Pueblo, Colo., Oct. 4.—The Colorado Springs Western league team was defeated here this afternoon by the C. F. & I. team in a magnificent contest, the score being 2 to 1. The locals secured the winning run in the last half of the ninth inning. A mob of 200 people became enraged over the actions of the policeman in attendance chased him for fully a quarter of a mile and were only prevented from doing him bodily harm by two armed citizens. The score: C. F. & I., 2; Colorado Springs, 1. 00001000-1-2. Nash and Briery; Elwing and Baerwald.

FACTORY DESTROYED.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Julius Beckworth's sounding board factory at Dolgeville, the principal industry of that village, was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, \$100,000.

CHINA DOES NOT WANT ANY FRENCH TROOPS.

London, Oct. 4.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that the Chinese government has refused France permission to station French troops on the coast of China to protect American against the reborn in the adjacent Chinese province of Kwang-si.

BODY RECOVERED FROM RUINS OF DISTILLERY.

Perris, Ill., Oct. 4.—The body of J. M. Wilson was found beneath the ruins of Corning's distillery, with six other men was recovered today.

A ROMPING CENTENARIAN.

Floral tributes by the score were left at the home of a G. J. Remsen of Sanford avenue today to be given by his mother, Mrs. Swartout Remsen, who celebrated her 100th birthday. Mrs. Remsen was not the least bit fatigued by the reception of her callers. She insisted on seeing them all and spent some time in romping about the house with her 4-year-old great-grandson, Joseph Remsen Curtis, of Richmond, Va.

REVISED ROMANCE AND TRADITION.

The lady of Shalott died while floating down to Camelot. The lady of Shalott, who was a beautiful woman, was found floating down the river. She was found with a sword in her hand, and a letter in her pocket. The letter was addressed to Sir Lancelot, and was a love letter. The lady of Shalott was a beautiful woman, and was found floating down the river. She was found with a sword in her hand, and a letter in her pocket. The letter was addressed to Sir Lancelot, and was a love letter.

TO DEPRIVE SENATORS OF THEIR MARBLE BATHS.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The marble baths and their assistants who are employed in the construction of the senate bath room, went on strike today in sympathy with the marble cutters, who are locked out in the different cities of the country. Unless the complication is adjusted it will be impossible to complete the work on the rooms before the convening of congress.

KILLED BY BOXERS.

Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 5.—News was received today at Ashley that Rev. C. C. Kennedy, who went from that place as a missionary to China several months ago, had been killed by Boxers.

NEW YORK STATE LABOR BULLETIN

DEALS WITH LOCKOUT IN BUILDING TRADES IN PORTIONS OF NEW YORK CITY.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The state department of labor in its quarterly bulletin attributes the diminution in all unprecedented degree of employment and wages, reported in June, as almost wholly due to labor disputes.

"The lockout in the building trades of Manhattan and the Bronx boroughs of New York City," it says, "overshadowed all other disputes of the summer and threw several thousand wage earners out of work."

In general the bulletin holds that, exclusive of the building trades New York industries were generally as active as in the summer of 1902, which was a banner year.

According to the bulletin on immigration, this summer has exceeded even the record breaking current of last year and indicates the eagerness of the long paid laborers of central and southern Europe to enjoy the prosperity which, of the whole, still reigns in the United States. The largest contingents are still the Poles, and other races of southern and central Europe with a low standard of education. Notwithstanding the great tide of immigration, the superintendent of the state free employment bureau in New York city states that at no time during the quarter was he able to meet the demand for domestic help.

The bulletin, which is widely distributed, says the bulletin, "that the servant keeping class is larger than ever before, and has thus created a demand that exceeds the supply."

FAIRBANKS SHUNS VICE-PRESIDENCY

CONGRESSMAN HEMENWAY DENIES REPORT THAT ROOSEVELT MADE OVERTURES.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 5.—Representative Hemenway of Indiana is authority for the announcement that Senator Fairbanks is not a candidate for vice president. Mr. Hemenway was at the White house this morning, and, after a short conversation with the president, denied the published report that Representative Crumpacker had been delegated by the president to arrange with Senator Fairbanks to take second place on the Republican ticket.

"Senator Fairbanks is not a candidate for the vice president nomination. Oh, yes, he might think it necessary to accept the nomination if made, but he is not a candidate and does not want the place. The Republicans of Indiana are for him, for anything he wants, and would heartily support him, as they have the greatest confidence in him, but they are sure he does not want the vice presidency."

"The Indiana Republicans are for the nomination of Roosevelt and some good man from our state or some other state and they believe the tickets will be elected. Indiana can be depended on to contribute its electoral vote to the ticket."

Mr. Hemenway talked with the president about the postoffice scandals and expressed the opinion that there should be a new investigation. Mr. Hemenway will be chairman of the committee on appropriations in the house and one of the speaker's lieutenants, and it is supposed he and Mr. Clegg are expected to be depended on to contribute its electoral vote to the ticket.

The regular force of carriers was unequal to handling the mail matter and it was decided to relieve the congestion by increasing the force.

MAIL FLOODED BY BRIDAL LETTERS.

West Philadelphia Has so Many Newly Married Settlers That More Carriers Are Needed.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—Six additional letter carriers are needed to attend to the letters of congratulations which are pouring in on the young married couples who have settled in the neighborhood of West Park. The young couples according to Assistant Postmaster Knowlton, as many as 20 letters a day are received by the post office.

The regular force of carriers was unequal to handling the mail matter and it was decided to relieve the congestion by increasing the force.

EXHIBITION OF TROPHIES.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the department of physical culture will be found in the trophy room of the gymnasium now open to the public. The trophy room is a large room, and is filled with trophies of physical culture, says in a circular letter sent to a large number of colleges, athletic associations and other organizations.

"It is the intention of the department of physical culture of the World's fair, St. Louis, to have a national display of trophies. There has been constructed for the department an up-to-date gymnasium, and it is the intention to have displayed in its trophy room trophies that have been won by colleges, athletic clubs and other athletic organizations, limiting the collection to the year 1904. We desire to invite you to display in this trophy room, during the World's fair, a prized trophy, leaving the selection of it, of course, entirely to your good judgment. We feel confident that the desirability of having a trophy in this room will be appreciated by all organizations which have been competing in amateur sports in this country. The older the trophy and the more history that it has, the more valuable and interesting will be the exhibit."

GEN. BRADLEY JOHNSON DEAD.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 5.—Gen. Bradley T. Johnson died today at Rock Castle, Goodland county, the residence of his son. He was a native of Maryland and at the outbreak of the civil war cast his fortunes with the Confederacy. He rose to his high rank in the Confederate army by reason of gallantry, and was prominent in Richmond and state politics for some years after the war.

IRON WORKS CLOSED BY LABOR TROUBLES.

New York, Oct. 5.—Labor difficulties are responsible for the closing down indefinitely today of the Morse Iron Works and Drydock company in Brooklyn, one of the largest concerns of its kind on the Atlantic coast. According to President Morse, last year the firm was working on contracts amounting to more than \$1,000,000, employing about 2,200 men, and with a weekly payroll of \$24,000.

COLORADO LAND ADDED TO THE FOREST RESERVE.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The commission of general land office has drawn 60,000 acres of land in Colorado to be added to the forest reserve. The land is in the Gunnison, Leadville, Pueblo and Del Norte land districts.

ANARCHISTS START FIGHT

Barre, Vt., Oct. 4.—One man dying another suffering from a serious, but not necessarily fatal bullet wound and a third under arrest charged with firing the shots in the outcome of the latest clash between the anarchists and socialists of this city. The feeling between the two parties has been intense for many months, and conflicts more or less serious have been of almost daily occurrence.

Last night a number of anarchists attempted to break up a meeting of Socialists and precipitated a fight, during which it is claimed, Alexander Garretto fired three shots from a revolver, wounding Eli Corti, and Emilio Voelchli. Corti, it is said, will die.

Dr. Giovanni Menotti Seravati, editor of a Socialist newspaper published in New York, had been invited to address local Socialists, some 50 of whom had been congregated in Socialist hall. While the audience was awaiting the arrival of the speaker fifteen anarchists, who had been invited to the meeting, at the hall and declared that they would not permit Seravati to address the gathering. During the fight that followed it is alleged Garretto drew a revolver and fired point blank at Corti, the ball lodging in the latter's stomach. The second shot went wild, and the third struck Voelchli in the arm.

When the anarchists saw their leader fall they sprang upon Garretto and buried his head in the street. The fight ended only when a large detail of police had reached the hall. Dr. Seravati is detained as a witness and on a charge of breach of peace.

A DUKE THAT GOES TREASURE HUNTING

London, Oct. 5.—Although much was said about the Duke of Argyle's rather fantastic project of seeking for Spanish gold off the island of Mull which he determined to undertake it, probably few expected that the somewhat fussy old nobleman actually would carry out the enterprise. The Duke, who cares to make a trip to the picturesque island off the coast of Scotland and see a little steam lighter pumping away in the bay, and the object of his attention is no other than the Scotchman of the famous treasure which went down in the Spanish ship "Florida" more than 300 years ago. Moreover there are signs that the quest isn't going to be barren, by any means.

The "Florida" was of course one of that great fleet of galleons called the Spanish Armada in Spain's last attempt to wipe England from the sea. Having been smote hip and thigh by Drake, the fleet scattered to the nearest place of refuge and the "Florida" badly scared and in anything but sea-worthy condition, sought safety by darting through the narrow entrance to the landlocked harbor of Mull. Though the Spanish captain, Don Juan, was a brave man, he was not a seaman, and his ship was wrecked on the rocks of Mull. The Duke of Argyle, who is a brave man, is now on the island, and is looking for the treasure. He is a brave man, and is now on the island, and is looking for the treasure.

WORK TRAIN RAN INTO TWO LOADED FLAT CARS.

Four Laborers Were Killed and 18 Injured, Two of Them Probably Fatally, in California.

Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 5.—Four railroad laborers were killed and 18 injured, two of them probably fatally, in a collision in the southern end of the Chatsworth yard tunnel on the Southern Pacific today. The victims belonged to a crew of a hundred men being taken to work.

Two flat cars loaded with railroad ties had been left on the track Saturday night and were to have been picked up by the morning train. Instead of slowing down, the approaching train, which was carrying a load of ties, ran into the flat cars and the five-score of men into the air on all sides. The majority saved themselves by jumping, but many were injured by flying pieces of steel. The identified dead are Martin Salazar and James McCosker, both of Los Angeles. Out of the injured dead was an Irishman and the other a Mexican.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE BY FLOODS IN OLD MEXICO

Torreon, Mexico, Oct. 5.—It is yet impossible to estimate the damage done by the recent flood in the Nacora valley but the figures will be enormous. The destruction of crops up the river is complete, that it is the engine damage to cotton alone at \$500,000. Railroads in the valley are heavy sufferers.

Edgar, the Choir Boy Uncelestial

By JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM

YOU all know how they look in the pictures; they have appealing violet eyes and drooping mouths and oval faces. They tip their heads back and to the side, and there is usually a broad beam of light falling across their little official nighties.

But Edgar was not that kind. So greatly did he differ, that even the choirmaster was deceived and discovered him with difficulty. When the gentleman confronted them in the parish house a mob of suspicious little boys, shoving, growling, snickering, and otherwise fulfilling their natures, he promptly selected Tim Mullaly, who possessed to an alarming degree the violet eyes and the drooping mouth and the oval face, as his first soprano.

But Tim refused to sing the scale alone, and as the others scorned accompanying him in this exercise Mr. Fellows, determinedly patient, suggested in the hilarious "come-on-boys!" fashion consecrated to childhood by adults that they should all join in some popular melody to lull them up and dispel their uneasiness.

"What shall we sing?" he called out breezily from the piano stool, faintly indicating a "rag-time" rhythm with his left hand.

"Hot Time!" burst from one of the youngsters.

"All right!" and the inviting melody drew them in; soon they were shouting lustily. Raucous altos, nasal sopranos, fatal attempts to compass a bass—at any rate, they were started. The verse was over, the chorus had begun, when a sudden sound sent the choirmaster's heart to his throat, his hands left the keys. Into the melody of coarse boyish shouting dropped a silvery thread of pure song, a very bird note. For a moment it flowed on the level of the chorus, then suddenly, with an indescribable leap, a slurring rush, it rose to an octave above and led them all. The choirmaster twirled around on the stool.

"Who's that? Which boy is singing up there?" he demanded excitedly. There was no reply. They grinned consciously at each other; one could imagine them all guilty.

"Come, come, boys! Don't be silly—who was it?"

Silence of the most sepulchral sort. Mr. Fellows shrugged his shoulders, swung round again and started the second verse. They dashed through it noisily; he picked out here and there a sweet little treble, one real alto. But his ears were pricked for something better, and presently it came. The rhythm was too enticing: "Please, oh, please, oh, don't you let me fall—"

"By George, he's a human blackbird!"

"You're all mine, an' I love you best of all—"

"That's high 'G'!"

"An' you mus' be my man, 'r I'll have no man at all—"

The choirmaster burst into a joyous if somewhat ready tear.

"There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight!"

He whirled about still singing, and caught the ecstatic, dreamy gaze of Tim Mullaly.

"It's you!" he cried, pouncing on him. Tim giggled feebly.

"Yesir," he said.

"Now sing this scale, and I'll give you five cents."

An envious sigh quavered through the parish hall.

Tim threw back his head and opened his drooping mouth.

"Do, re—"

There was a flash of blue gingham, a snarl of rage, a sound as of fifty pounds of small boy suddenly seated on the floor.

"Where's yer fl' cents?" a new voice inquired easily.

The choirmaster perceived with amazement that the owner of the voice, a freckled boy with an exceedingly retreating nose, was sitting on the prostrate Tim.

"What's the meaning of this? Get up!" he said sternly. "What's your name, I can't have any of this sort of thing in my choir!"

The freckled boy did not rise. In fact, he seated himself more comfortably on Master Mullaly and demanded again:

"Where's yer fl' cents?"

The choirmaster stepped forward and seized the offender by the collar. As his fingers tightened the captive burst into the chorus of the moment before—it was the blackbird's voice! So obstinate was the choirmaster's first impression that the looked instinctively at the fallen Tim to catch the notes, but Tim was struggling meekly but firmly for breath, and this free trilling came from above him. The choirmaster relaxed his hold.

"It was you all the time!" he said in a stupor of surprise.

"Yep," replied the singer, "it was me. Did yer think it was him?" with a slight jounce to indicate his victim.

"Get up, won't you, and sing me something else," the choirmaster urged. The boy rose promptly.

"What'll I sing?" he returned amiably. There had been a different tone in the choirmaster's voice.

"Happy Home! Happy Home!" the crowd demanded.

The choirmaster looked relieved. He had no narrow prejudices, but he realized that a hymn like "My Happy Home" comes with good effect from the parish hall windows.

"Where's your mouth organ?" demanded the freckled one of a larger boy in the crowd. The latter promptly produced the instrument in question, cuddled it in both hands a moment after the fashion of the virtuoso, and drew forth the jerky and complex series of strains peculiar to it. It was evidently a prelude—a tune vaguely familiar to the choirmaster. Suddenly the boy's voice burst into this sombre background:

"I'd leave my happy home for you, Oo-oo-oo!"

The choirmaster sighed ecstatically. A voice so tender, so soft, so rich in appealing inflections he had never heard. The repeated vowels cooed; they caressed; they allured.

"You're the nicest man I ever know, Co-oo-oo-oo!"

"What's your name?" asked the choirmaster, respectfully.

established, and his mother, though she cherished a natural contempt for the mental calibre of any young man who considered Edgar's voice worth fifty cents a week, saw to it that so remunerative an organ received all the consideration it deserved.

To Mr. Ogden's undisguised horror, two new suits of under flannels were purchased at the beginning of the winter, and shiny storm rubbers were urged upon the artist's reluctant feet on every slushy day. The most unconvincing cough was rewarded with black licorice purchased from the general household fund, and when Edgar had the measles "the Prince of Wales," to use Mr. Ogden's irritated phrase, "might have been glad to taste the mutton broth and cocus that fattened that impudent kid."

Nor was her system limited to this soft indulgence, as the occasion of one of the choirmaster's visits proved. Fearful lest the purpose of his call should become evident too abruptly, he began by one of his customary eulogies of his first soprano's voice.

untenable proposition that the various figures in the stained glass windows represented the successive rectors and choirmasters of St. Mark's. Howard had objected that the dedications under the windows referred to persons who had never held office of any kind in the church.

Edgar had then fallen back on the theory that the figures were portraits of the persons whom the windows commemorated. Howard triumphantly queried why, then, should the legend, "Sacred to the memory of Walter, beloved husband of Mary Bird Ferris," appear under a tall woman in dark green glass with a most feminine amount of hair and a long red sash? Edward was staggered, but suddenly recalled his father's glowing account of a costume ball given by the Knights of Pythias, in which many of the knights appeared in women's clothes, one in particular, the proprietor of a fish market, having rented a long and flowing wig the better to deceive his fellow knights and their delighted guests. This had impressed Edgar as



"What's the meaning of this?" "Get up," he said.

It appeared at first to be Egg-nog, but resolved into Edgar Ogden under careful cross-examination, and his owner agreed to attend three weekly rehearsals and two Sunday services for the princely salary of 25 cents a week, the same to be increased in proportion to his progress.

Subsequent efforts proved that it was utterly hopeless to attempt to teach him to read music. When Tim Mullaly and the stupidest alto in the United States—as the choirmaster assured him—could stumble through what was considerably known as a duet at sight, and that was the work of many months, Edgar was still learning his solos by ear. Once learned, however, he never forgot them, and Mr. Fellows thrilled with pride as the silver stream of his voice flowed higher, higher, above the organ, beyond the choir at his side, till the people in the church sighed and craned their necks to look at the wonderful boy.

As a matter of fact, they looked, most of them, at Tim Mullaly. As his appealing expression and violet eyes were undetachable he had all the effects of the soloist and received most of the credit from that vast majority. This apprehension was mercifully unsuspected by Edgar, otherwise it is to be feared that the services of a physician would have been required in the Mullaly household. Not that Edgar had any professional pride in his voice. He possessed, according to his own ideas, many more valuable and decorative qualities. His power of song was entirely hereditary and came to him from his father.

Mrs. Ogden was not musical herself and devoted most of her energies to fine laundry work, a less emotional but more lucrative occupation. Edgar's professional duties interested her chiefly by reason of the weekly salary, now grown to fifty cents, of which one-tenth was allowed him for his private purse, the remainder being applied to the very obvious necessities of the household. His consequent position as wage-earner was firmly es-

tablished, and his mother, though she cherished a natural contempt for the mental calibre of any young man who considered Edgar's voice worth fifty cents a week, saw to it that so remunerative an organ received all the consideration it deserved.

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intensely humorous; he greatly enjoyed picturing the scene to his imagination, and he strengthened his wavering infallibility by declaring that the beloved husband of Mary Bird Ferris was beyond doubt a Pythian in costume.

This had silenced Howard for a week, but one afternoon at evening, just before the electric bell sounded in the robing room to summon them to the hall, he had rapidly inquired in a hissing whisper "Who that white puppy carryin' the flag in the round window on the side, where the bird was, was a picture of?"

The bird was the lectern eagle, and neither of the antagonists had ever seen a lamb. Edward had recognized the fact that it was a poorly drawn puppy, and he did not believe that it could possibly have balanced on one crooked-up knee and at that perilous angle any such banner as the artist had given it. It was also crushingly apparent to him that no Knight of Pythias, with all the assistance in the world, could transform himself into such a woolly, curly, four-legged object as that.

Then why should the brass plate beneath it declare this rose window was placed in "loving memory to Alice Helen Worden, who departed this life June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety?" That was no name for a puppy, to begin with. The whole affair irritated Edgar exceedingly. He saw no explanation whatever. He perceived that he should have to fight the first alto. This was out only a great responsibility in itself, but the necessity of evading the parental eye added to the nervous strain and the consciousness that on this particular Sunday afternoon Mr. Ogden occupied one of the rear pews, with the idea of seeing how he behaved during service and subsequently accompanying him home, so weighed upon the spirits of the first soprano that William Walters accomplished the choir steps in the recessional without a stumble.

The rector noticed with pleasure the

ready-looking man in the back of the church; he was just then smarting a little under the accusation of "aristocratic tendencies," a body of conservatives had never approved of the boy choir. He hoped to get the man into the Brotherhood of St. Andrew if he were allied to no other organization.

Mr. Ogden, as we know, was on business of his own—business that kept him glaring fixedly in the rector's direction, which encouraged that good man still further. It is to be doubted if the brotherhood would have appealed to him, however. Not that he would have been hindered by any narrow sectarian tendencies. Mrs. Ogden, who did up the shirt waists of the Presbyterian minister's daughter, was by her presented regularly with a missionary bank in the form of a papier-mache cottage, with a chimney imitating red brick; and Edgar, employing a Napoleonic strategy, triumphantly attacked the Methodist Christmas festivals and the Baptist Sunday school picnics, the latter society offering a merry-go-round on a larger scale, the former providing the infant faithful with more practical presents and larger candy bags. Mr. Ogden felt, with a certain justice, that his church connections did him credit on the whole, and excused himself from any undue energy in that direction.

He watched his son keenly, but Edgar's ecclesiastical demeanor was without a flaw. Moreover, his plans were gradually maturing. He sang Amen at proper intervals and managed to get between the organist and the tenor, who depended on Mr. Fellows to mark the time for him with his left hand, and in consequence of being unable to see him, bungled his offertory solo; but his thoughts were otherwise. He had decided to slip out of the south transept door, thus eluding parental pursuit, and fight Howard Potter in his own back yard before he slept. He would practice upon his victim a recent scientific acquisition proudly styled by him "the uppercut," which he had learned from an acquaintance at the cost of ten cents and three sugar cookies.

At this point the anthem prelude drew him to his feet. He had saved his voice, according to directions, for his solo, and in the waiting hush every word flowed, soft and pure to the end of the church.

"Mercy and truth, mercy and truth, mercy—"

Ah, that exquisite soft swoop downward! The organ rippled on contentedly a continuation of Edgar's flute-like tones—"and truth are me-et together!" There was all the richness of a woman's voice, all the passionless clearness of a boy's and all the morning innocence of a child's.

It occurred to him suddenly that the north transept would be safer—it was on the side furthest from home.

"Righteousness and peace, righteousness and peace have kissed each other!"

He wondered if Howard had learned the uppercut since their encounter. Tim's face was as the face of an angel; a long slanting ray from the rose-window fell across his curls.

"Have kissed each other," Edgar sighed softly. "Have kissed each other—"

The caressing tones melted into the organ's, whispered once more, "each other," and died lingeringly. A long breath, an audible "Ah-h-h!" drifted through the church. The choir-master kicked his feet together under the organ for joy. He little knew that at that very moment the future of his vested choir was swinging lightly in the balance.

But such was the fact. Fate, who links together events seemingly isolated, smoothed Edgar's way to his flight, but allowed him to be beaten. If this had not happened, his wrath would not have vented itself in hectoring, a bad-tempered bass at the Wednesday rehearsal, by scampering in front of him and mimicking with wonderful accuracy his gruff, staccato voice.

"He taketh up the isles—as a ver-ry little thing!" mocked Edgar.

"Shut up!" growled the bass.

"A ver-ry lit-tle thing!" Edgar continued malignantly, slipping across the victim's path.

"Oh, all right, young feller," called the bass, enraged at the grins and applause of the other men, "all right! Just you wait till Sunday, that's all! If Edgar had not teased him so, he would not have added; "I know what'll happen, then, if you don't."

"What?" Edgar inquired derisively, catching up with him.

"You're going to be bounced, that's what," said the bass irritably.

"Aw, come off! I ain't either!"

"Well, you ought to be, the whole pack of you," the bass continued decidedly, "bag and baggage! And good riddance, too. No choirboy camping out this summer!"

Edgar dropped behind and mused.

"Who told yer?" he called.

"Ask Fellows—and if he don't lick you, I will!" retorted the bass, making a quick grab, which Edgar easily evaded.

He summoned his myles immediately; the question was laid before them. Had they heard that they were to be bounced? Did they believe that the two weeks' camping-out, the object of all their endurance and loyalty, the prize of their high calling, was to be discontinued? Tim was deputed to inquire on Saturday afternoon. He returned disconsolate; they shoved each other significantly.

"What'd he say? What'd he say?"

"He says mos' probly not. Says it



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Sole Owners, Cincinnati, O.

costs too much. Says maybe a picnic—"

"Aw! old chump! Goin' to bounce us, too?"

"I dunno. I guess so. I didn't ask him that. I just says to him, 'Aw, say, Mr. Fellows, ain't us boys goin' campin'?' An' he says, 'I guess not this year, Tim, mos' probly. Maybe a picnic—'"

"Well, I bet he don't bounce me! I betcher that; I betcher now!"

Edgar strutted before them. They regarded him with interest.

"Whatcher goin' to do?" They asked respectfully.

"What'll I do? I'll—I'll bounce myself!" he called over his shoulder, as he strode home.

His moody air during supper convinced Mr. Ogden that something was up. Ever since he had discovered Edgar's demand for an additional ten cents a Sunday, on the ground that his mother thought him worth more, and his later daring strike for five cents further salary, which the choirmaster had innocently considered abundantly justified and paid out of his own pocket, Mr. Ogden, who, having heard rumors of wild dissipation in the peasant and rootbeer line, had pounced upon his son returning plethoric from pay day, and promptly annexed the extra fifteen cents, was convinced of the necessity of surveillance for this wily wage-earner, and formed the habit of escorting him regularly on pay nights, alone at first, later assisted by Mrs. Ogden, who accompanied the family group as a self-constituted and final auditor.

It frequently has been remarked that a great grief may bind together once disunited members of a family; it is extremely improbable that any affliction whatever could have produced among the Ogdens such a gratifying esprit de corps as resulted from their unfeigned interest in pay day. But when Mr. Ogden had shadowed his son to no more secluded and dangerous spot than the churchyard, and saw him in earnest converse with his attentive mates, he went, relieved about his own business, reassured by the words "campin' out" and "Sunday afternoon," that he caught from behind a convenient tombstone. He was utterly unconscious that the scene he had left was far more menacing to his household than even the most disguised fight of his warlike son's varied repertoire. But so it was. Haranguing, promising, taunting, threatening, Edgar led them, finally subdued, into one of the most satisfactory rehearsals of the year.

They waited till quarter of eleven on Sunday, and finally the men marched in alone, somewhat conscious and ill at ease, followed by a red-faced, determined rector and a puzzled visiting clergyman. They sang "O Happy Band of Pilgrims," but it was remarked by the wondering congregation that they did not look happy themselves. There was no music but the hymns, which, as they had been altered to well-known numbers, were chanted lustily by the inhabitants of the pews, thus winning the sincere admiration of the visiting clergyman.

"Really, such well-trained congregational singing is quite rare," he remarked afterward to the rector, and was somewhat surprised at the short answer: "It shall certainly never occur again."

It had gone hard with the vested choir but for Mrs. Ogden. Mr. Fellows pleaded in vain; in vain the Ladies' Auxiliary passed resolutions; the rector was firm. It was only when Mrs. Ogden swept in upon him in his study, a chastened, still apprehensive boy under one arm, followed by half a dozen women similarly equipped, and made a speech that will adorn the parish annals for many a year, that he yielded, respectfully convinced.

Edgar had met his Waterloo, and lived, so to speak, under a consequent military surveillance, with much of

his prestige gone, his pay docked to a month, and the certainty of approaching warm weather, when it would be impossible to take cold, and nothing but a summons to the choir inviolable could excuse him from rehearsals here to render the future all too clear to him. In the words of the professional

His tongue could never be
Of singing with the choir.

Today, if you should attend ever
at St. Mark's, you will beyond
doubt be delighted with a silver voice
that appears to proceed from a violet
eyed boy with a sweet expression.

"It is a good thing to give thanks
unto the Lord!" the voice declared
melodiously, but it is doubtful if it
owner is in a thankful frame of mind.

He would in all probability prefer to
with his brother Samuel, who is a
present touring the west triumphant
with a Methodist revivalist, render-
ing "Where is my wandering boy to-
night?" to weeping congregations to
\$10 a week and his traveling expenses.
And even this success leaves square
dissatisfied; he would far rather be a
his father's position—first tenor in the
Denmark Thompson, "Old Home-
stead" quartet, and singing "The Palm
behind the scenes when the stereopticon
vision of the repentant prodigal thrills
the audience.

It would seem, that your artistic
temperament is doomed to discontent.
Whereas Mrs. Ogden, who cannot carry
a tune, is perfectly satisfied with the
laundry work.

The line, which now connects the northern
Baltic with the Atlantic, is to open a
the rich mineral resources of North
Sweden and to carry them cheaply to
Narvik. The new railway, which will be
known as the "Göta Line," is about one
hundred and forty miles long, and cost
about \$1,500,000.

The most northerly railway in the world
was opened a few weeks ago. For its
whole length it lies within the Arctic
region. The greater part of it is in
Sweden's territory, and only a small part
cuts through the narrowest portion of
Norway until it reaches the Norwegian
harbor of Narvik. The chief object of

A man may be happy without passing his
days in waiting for a joy such as
none has ever known.



Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago,
speaks to young women about
dangers of the Menstrual Period
—how they can avoid pain,
suffering and remove the cause.

"I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds and feet wetting."

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain was diminished. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds and feet wetting."

"The monthly sickness reflects the condition of woman's health. Fifty thousand letters from women prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regulates menstruation, and makes those periods painless."

SIGHT IS LOST TO THEM,

AND THEY NEITHER HEAR NOR SPEAK—YET THEY FIND HAPPINESS IN JUST KNOWING.

BY GERTRUDE DUNN.

AS I WENT up the long drive, I am not sure that I had any definite idea of the undertaking before me. The long shadows fell upon the grass on either side, and little children were scattered over the lawn, picking up the yellow leaves that were fast making a carpet under their little feet. There was nothing strange about it all and even the extreme quiet impressed me, only, with the air of sweet contentment it seemed to spread over the picture before and around me.

The first building I approached was the School for the Deaf and Blind, and as I came up to the entrance, two little boys were playing on the steps, striking long poles upon the walk, often seeing boys playing in such a way, and so I went on, when suddenly I was horrified to find that these little fellows were blind, and were satisfying themselves with this quiet play when they should have been romping and playing in the sunshine.

VISITORS' BOOK.

When I opened the door, I at once discovered that this was not the building for which I was looking, and turning to go out, I saw an open book upon a table, with an invitation for all visitors to register their names before leaving. I wrote my name, and then looked over the deserted school building, for it was past the time for little heads to be poring over their lessons.

in herself, and I thought of all the girls I knew who could hear and speak and see, but not all of them together were as happy as this poor little girl who could never know any of the beautiful things around her.

A LESSON FOR VISITORS.

As I looked at her, I wondered if I could ever be unhappy again. And, yet, I thought that wonderful smile must reflect the soul within, and if that soul was so transcendently happy, why should it be pitied? But Lottie Sullivan, with all her misfortunes, has the one gift worth having: the gift of perfect health. Her cheeks are the delicate pink of the rose, and why not, for does she not appeal to one rather as a flower than as a human being?

One may look at her and one may touch her hand and that is all; beyond that she is, to the many who see her, the little hot-house rose, always tenderly watched and carefully guarded that no harm should come to her, and that wonderful smile, alone, tells you that the great creator has not utterly forgotten her.

FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT.

But think, if you can, what it means to have brought that little soul from total darkness and death-like silence to communicate with the world around her, what a stupendous work! Yet all this and more has been accomplished; she not only understands, but she becomes a part of it all, and not an inconsiderable part either, for nothing is ever planned by the girls at the school that does not include



DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND CHILDREN CONVERSING.
(Photos by C. S. Keep, Staff Photographer.)

tracted by a clear little voice, singing to her were the crimson, the blue and the gold of the early dawn?

THE ABBOT CHILD.

Next we went to see the little Minnie Abbott; we found her in the

cate that one would hardly think she could live long enough to bring her slumbering soul into communication with the outer world. This is her first term at the school, and already she has made decided progress.

istence, and is learning to make head-baskets, at which occupation, the artist has taken her.

She has a strange articulation, which shows her soul's hunger for the self-expression, which some day, after long and tireless persistence will come to her.

RALPH WOODEN.

Ralph Wooden then came to me, and I was lost in pity for that eager, bright boyish face, reaching always onward, to the life he would love, the life of action, which he can never know.

Ralph Wooden has the advantage of the others, in that he hears, though imperfectly, with his left ear, and this year Prof. Argo is having him trained entirely through his sense of hearing.

He was eager to talk to me, and as I asked him questions in his ear, he would answer me in his high little voice.

HE WILL GET ON.

He is of such an extremely nervous, sensitive temperament that he will surely make great progress, and Prof. Argo is confident of his ability.

He was talking to me when the boys' supper bell rang, so I told him goodbye, and watched his bright little face disappear among the rest. So I turned back to Lottie, sorry that I did not have time to see the doll she is dressing for the World's fair.

She is dressing it herself, doing the most exquisite work with her hands and with the machine.

A HAPPY PARTING.

When they told her I must go, her face clouded for an instant, but when

closes early, and there was nobody else that I could think of.

"Of course, I was only too eager to pay her fare, and after that she told me her name and gave me her address. She didn't have one of her cards, because, you see, the case had been in the purse which she had lost. But I gave her one of my own and wrote her name in an address book that I carried, promising to give myself the pleasure of accepting her invitation to call very soon. We had an interesting chat and my heart was gone when we came to the place where she transferred. As our car moved on and I swung upon the step, after having helped her down, she smiled in a way that made me feel as if I could have conquered worlds for her.

"I intended to call on her just as soon as it would be decent to do so, but how often our intentions are interfered with. When I got up in the morning I found that burglars had been in the room. My watch, the money that I had had in my pockets and my wallet and address book were gone. What was worse, I couldn't for the life of me remember the lady's name. I have always been a poor hand to remember names. So there I was, I tried day after day and week after week to recall her name and where she lived, but I couldn't do it. I stood for many and many an hour at the corner where she had transferred that night, hoping I might catch sight of her again, but it was no use. Finally, after six or eight months, I gave it up, and I had nearly forgotten the whole affair when one day my landlady handed me



BLIND GIRL HEMMING HANDKERCHIEF.

A little girl who had obviously forgotten something, came to the door, and I asked her a question about the school; she laughed, and pointed to her ears and mouth, and a second time, I was awakened to the realization that these little creatures were not like the little children I had known when I went to school.

When she came back, her face beaming with smiles, she put her little arm around me, and together we went out and across to Prof. Argo's home; there I left her, and as she waved me a good-bye, I am afraid I wiped away a tear for that little dear heart so full of love and happiness, whose happy smile was her only speech.

LOTTIE SULLIVAN.

To my disappointment, Prof. Argo was not in, and I had to get along as best I could without him. At the Girls' home, I was not long in finding little Lottie Sullivan, the Helen Keller of Colorado, as she is called. As she came down the steps to meet me, I experienced a sensation I can never describe; she made me think of a little blind fawn I once saw, with his poor little head nervously alert for the slightest sound; and yet, Lottie Sullivan's ears had long since forgotten the meaning of sound.

She seemed so weird in that first minute I looked at her, a human problem I could not even attempt to fathom; when she took my gloved hand she knew I was a visitor, and instantly her face became singularly inquisitive. And, oh, the dreadful, inexpressible feeling, to take her hand, to know that she was alive and well, and yet not to be able to communicate with her in any way.

As I stood before her, I watched her mobile mouth with its many flitting expressions; a mouth from which the sunshine never faded, but illumined her world within and her world without, as if she were a brilliant sunbeam.

Lottie Sullivan. She has a gentle regard that appeals to everyone and makes her popular on all occasions.

GLAD TO EXPLAIN.

When she was told my mission, she was all eagerness to show me everything; she took my hand and led me down the hall and up the stairs to her room.

Everything was so immaculate, the snowy little counterpane pulled down so tightly, and knowing a girl's love for a pretty room, my heart went out to this little girl who could never see the bright sunlight shine through the windows of her room, and reflect all the pretty little things in her mirror.

Then she took me to the other bedrooms. As she came to each door she would open it, and indicate with a sweeping movement of her hand that I should see everything.

Poor little girl, if she could only have seen it all!

The little girls who occupied these rooms came out to see me, and though Lottie could neither hear nor see, she was conscious of their presence, and happy in her little role of hostess.

Next came the girls' library, with its pretty windows and its cosy seats, but it was all lost to her.

A REALIZATION.

Some one was playing the piano, and then I realized for the first time what it meant to be deaf and dumb and blind.

Not to see the pretty room, not to see the glorious afternoon sunlight streaming through the window panes, not to hear the sweet music within, not to hear the little birds without, and I could not think it would be possible to live without them.

And still she mocked me with that smile, that smile which I can never forget!

A SINGER.

As we passed by a door I was at-

tracted by a clear little voice, singing to her were the crimson, the blue and the gold of the early dawn?

A strangely elfish looking little creature, with great sightless eyes, so delicate

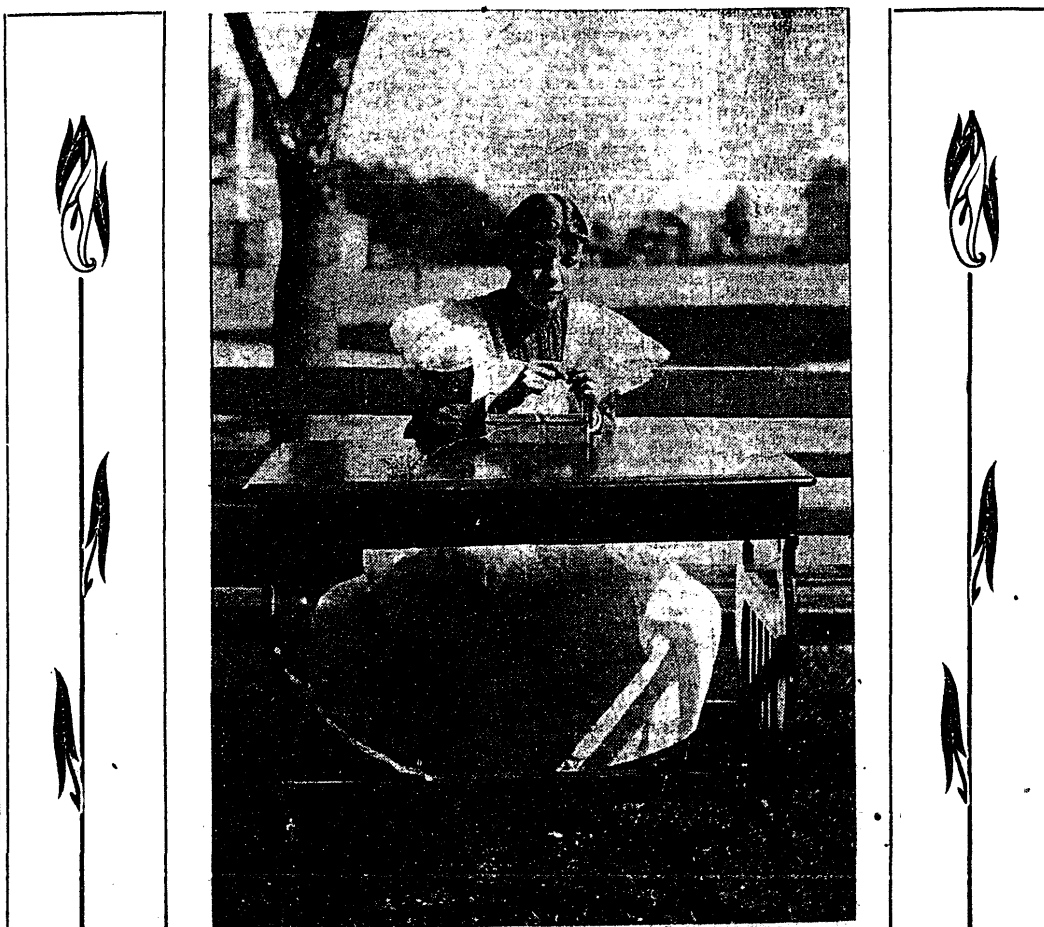
hall downstairs, and when I looked at her, a shudder went through my whole being.

A strangely elfish looking little creature, with great sightless eyes, so delicate

She can convey her ideas as yet only vaguely.

TO DO LITTLE THINGS.

She is learning however to do the little things necessary for her daily ex-



Mrs. G. W. Videls, Miss Louise Sloan, Ada Baker, Lottie Sullivan, Minnie Abbott, Ralph Wooden.

THE THREE DEAF, MUTE AND BLIND CHILDREN, WITH THEIR TEACHERS.

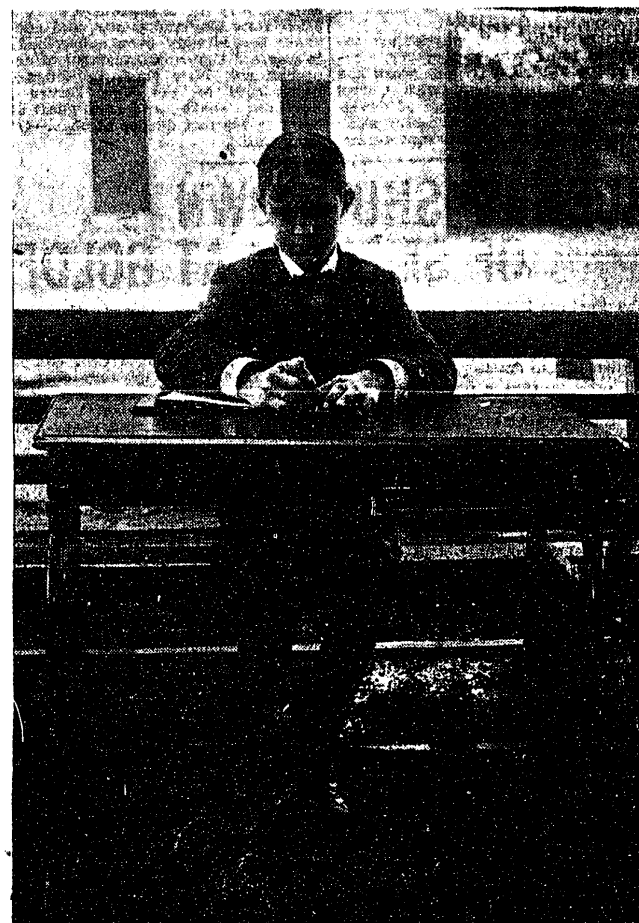
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BLIND BOY WRITING.

they assured her I would come again, she said she was happy. So I left her with the many new experiences of that afternoon—and took the car for home, and all the way, I could see that smile, so innocent and so happy that it seemed to mock the noise and rude jostle of the city into which I was going.

THE LOST ADDRESS.

Story of a Chicago Man Who Had a Streak of Hard Luck.

"I'd like to tell you," said Hogarth, "of a little experience I had one evening about three years ago. I was on my way home from the office, and seated next to me in the car was the most beautiful girl I had ever seen. She was richly dressed, and her soft, white little hands indicated that she had been used to luxury, or at least that she had never done any dish washing, but it was apparent that she was in trouble. I pretended to be reading my paper. As a matter of fact, I kept peeping at her. I couldn't help feasting my eyes on her beauty. She was apparently about 23 or 24, and her gentle breeding was evident in her every gesture and in every lineament of her lovely countenance.

"Every few seconds her pretty little teeth would close hard upon her red under lip, and she kept clapping and unclapping her hands and drawing deep sighs. She fidgeted nervously and finally she turned suddenly and, laying one of her dainty hands on my arm, said:

"I hope you will excuse me for speaking to you in this way, but I find myself in a ridiculous position. I have been at the matinee, and I discovered after the performance that my purse was gone. I haven't a penny. I don't know what I shall do when the conductor asks me for my fare. I might have gone to my father's office, but he's in the brokerage business and

my address book which her boy had found in some rubbish in an alley."

"My heart gave a great leap as I took the book and hurriedly looked for the address of the beautiful girl who had probably been wondering why I had never kept my promise to call on her. There it was, Evelyn Ovington, 2231 Belleport avenue. You see, I committed it to memory then and there, so that if anything else happened I would always have it.

"That night I put on the best things I had and went to see her. It was a splendid autumn evening. The leaves were just beginning to flutter down through the broad, shady avenue, and as I began to approach the twenty-two hundreds I found myself in a fashionable and evidently very rich neighborhood. At last I passed through a high iron gateway and started up a broad walk toward a splendid mansion that stood far back among stately trees.

"I could see that it was brilliantly lighted, and I heard a chorus of good-byes and loud shouts of merriment. Then a carriage dashed down the driveway toward me. I stood under an electric light, waiting, and as the vehicle passed me I caught a glimpse of her beautiful face."

"Well? Did you stop the carriage?" "No. As I turned to hurry after it I saw fastened across the back of it a big banner on which were the words: "WE ARE JUST MARRIED."

—(Chicago Record-Herald.)

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY AT CLOSE OF SERMON.

Minneapolis, Oct. 2.—Rev. Truman Allen, pastor of the Thirteenth avenue Methodist church, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday, just as he finished with the thought that it might be his last sermon to the congregation. In three hours he was dead. Rev. Mr. Allen was born in Vermont 63 years ago.

STRINGING BEADS.

STATE MINING NEWS

AMONG THE PRODUCERS OF GILPIN COUNTY

R. Bennett is drifting on the vein of his Huckleberry lode on Wide Awake hill and the development work is showing up quite satisfactory.

Boulder parties are interested in the Rex tunnel property in Gamble gulch, and they are doing their assessment work through the Rex tunnel property.

H. Berkley and Arthur Noble have been doing some work on their Mid-nite claim in Lump gulch and they report it to be looking well.

Ole Okerstrom and Dick Bennellack are still working in their tunnel property and they are drifting on the Brunswick vein, and it is said to be looking better every day.

Baltimore and Omaha parties are interested in the Baltimore group and tunnel in Gamble gulch and have the tunnel in a distance of about 225 feet and active work has been carried on this summer.

Sierra and Ehrenbach, of Rollinsville claim a good discovery of tungsten about two miles west of Rollinsville on South Boulder creek, and have a group of six claims located. The veins show up a width of from eight to ten feet and from the discovery of the tungsten, only pounds was taken, which, sent to the assayers, returned a value of \$15.25 to the ton in tungsten. The locators are well pleased with their prospects and expect to open up a very successful group with further developments.

The Wizard Gold Mining company has announced its intention of resuming operations on its large group of claims situated on War Eagle hill, lying between Lump and Gamble gulches. Missourians and Boulderites are interested and the company has a large group of claims which have been partially developed by a tunnel reported to be in a distance of over 700 feet. At the mouth of the tunnel there is a compressor plant and when work is resumed it is understood that the tunnel will be extended.

Lundvall Bros. have been digging trenches and have opened up some very fine copper ore in Lump gulch. They are probably on top of the vein and expect to open it up in good shape in a few days.

Baltimore and Omaha parties are interested in the Franklin property, situated in Moon gulch, on which work has been resumed. The property is owned by Duffield of Denver in charge of developments. Several shafts have been sunk on this property and a crosscut tunnel

has been started and driven a distance of over fifty feet.

Work has been resumed on the Travis Gulch Mining company, in which New York parties are interested with Captain A. M. Willard in charge of their interests, which is a guarantee that the work will be carried on in first-class mining fashion.

The Perigo mill started up Monday and is running for several days on ores taken out by leasers in the Perigo property. The mill is in charge of the mine and mill.

Superintendent Frank Augustus of the Mountain Monarch Mining company, has two men at work driving the crosscut tunnel, it being the intention of the company to drive this tunnel to the Seth Thomas vein as rapidly as possible. Work in the drift has been stopped for the present after stripping a body of ore the distance of about 25 feet. The opening of the Seth Thomas vein will give the company 50 feet of additional stopping ground and should place the property in excellent shape for a future production, especially when the new Moffat road is running from Rollinsville which will provide a cheaper outlet for the ores of the district. Work in the shape of the developments has been carried on through the group owned by this company, in which Centerville, la., parties are the chief stockholders, and are being prosecuted all winter, and from the present showing of the property, the company are re-assuring of final success. The blacksmith shop is to be double boarded and covered with building paper and everything made snug for winter.

The New Haven group of ten claims, situated at the head of Lump gulch and owned by E. W. Morse has passed into the hands of the Fortunate Gold Mining and Milling company, which is being developed by a tunnel reported to be in a distance of over 700 feet. At the mouth of the tunnel there is a compressor plant and when work is resumed it is understood that the tunnel will be extended.

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Work has been resumed on the Travis Gulch Mining company, in which New York parties are interested with Captain A. M. Willard in charge of their interests, which is a guarantee that the work will be carried on in first-class mining fashion.

The Perigo mill started up Monday and is running for several days on ores taken out by leasers in the Perigo property. The mill is in charge of the mine and mill.

AMONG THE MINES OF LEADVILLE

THE DIAMOND MINE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED INTO A GOOD PAYER BY CAPITAL.

Leadville, Colo., Oct. 4.—The improvement in the price of silver is already being felt in the Diamond mine. Although the gain in this respect is likely to be very slow, mining men, before they widen the scope of their operations prefer to wait and see whether the price of silver will be in any degree permanent. The effect will naturally be first felt in the large silver producers, which have large reserves of ore blocked out, which did not pay to ship. The price of silver must be 60 cents. This is particularly the case in the Diamond mine. The increase in the price of silver by 10 cents an ounce makes a difference of from 60 cents to \$1.00 on the ton. On the lowest grades of ore the margin of profit is not over 25 cents a ton, so that the present improvement means a decided increase in iron tonnage.

From the time the mine was opened a year ago, into which the company had poured \$250,000 shilling, drifting and pumping, the Diamond shaft is now one of the leading producers of the district. The history of the development of the ore shoot on which the Diamond is located is interesting. The outcropping of the vein was originally found on Little Ellen hill as early as 1890. The vein was first developed by the company in 1900. The vein was traced to the Resurrection mine, and ten years later at a depth of 1,000 feet, its further extension is found in the Diamond. The Diamond ore is still in the year 1910. Both parties and lead furnaces will be used. Even with the additional smelting capacity furnished by the Salda smelter, and the increased capacity of the A. V. plant, the output of the mine is still being increased. The A. V. plant is not shipping any crude ore whatever, and the mine is the largest in the camp owned by the Guggenheims. All of the ore coming from this property is taken from the Adams shaft and is treated at the zinc mill, which produces about 1,500 tons a month of 40 per cent zinc concentrates.

The Y. and Minnie property, also the property of the Guggenheims, is shipping 2,000 tons of crude ore and making 1,000 tons of zinc concentrates. The average price of zinc ore is \$8 per ton, and the price of lead is a better price than has been ruling.

So successful have been the plants that are handling the zinc ores that it is quite likely that within the next few months several more concentrating plants separating the zinc will be erected in the district. One of the most important of these new plants will be the one being erected by Kansas City and eastern people, and located just west of the Adams shaft. The men interested in this plant are also interested in several of the big zinc leases here and while the mill is being put up, they are also working on the Adams shaft. It will be a custom mill and handle ore in the district.

It was expected this mill would be ready for operation soon, but the change in its plans and is taking out all the old machinery. According to the present plans the ore will be crushed by means of a ball crusher, and then sent to a breaking, where it will be separated into three places, and there are several hundred tons in sight that run from 10 to 20 per cent.

A work of very great importance to Pitkin and Gunnison counties is now under consideration by the owners of the Citizen and Mald of Athens. The work calls for a drainage tunnel, with its opening on Quartz creek, and will be run and the Mald shaft is taken at a distance of about 5,000 feet. It will cut the Mald of Athens vein at a depth of about 800 feet and the Citizen at a depth of about 100 feet. Both of these work are producers of high grade silver ore, and both are handicapped by water. The Citizen group is owned by J. C. Osgood of C. F. & I. while the Mald is owned by W. P. and Fred and Charles Huxley of Pitkin. Both mines are well equipped and are steady producers, while the Citizen has lately opened a large body of ore exceeding \$100 per ton. From what the management is doing, it is evident that this tunnel will be started in the near future.

Like an echo from the days of '80, when ores of fabulous value were frequently being made who are interested in the Tin Cup mine. Think of three feet of ore that across its width averages 4,000 ounces of silver and 3 ounces gold. At the office of Andrew Lejune, its superintendent, he said that the mine is in a splendid condition, and that the size of the wash tub, and the visitor is invited to take his own samples and do his own assaying. The owners of this property, Kansas City men, told me that they had in the early '80s they netted from this mine in one year \$140,000, and that at that time when the wagon haul was \$12 a ton, railroad haul near an equal amount, and the property was sold for \$100,000. But the vein was lost or faulted, and work was suspended. Mr. Lejune was firm in the belief that he could find the lost ore chute, and about three miles ago he started his private party to extend some of the workings from the old shaft in a northerly direction which cut the ore body at a depth of 200 feet.

The new steam plant for the Oroqui Gold Mines company has been delivered at the mine in Leavenworth gulch, and the work on the weather is fine and work on the new shaft building will be commenced in a few days.

The Idaho Springs pool which is being built in the Idaho Springs district, is making regular shipments of concentrates to the Idaho Springs smelter, and the work is being done in a very satisfactory manner. The work is also taking out some smelting ore.

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REVENUE MILL CEASES OPERATIONS

Shut Down Is Only Temporary—Intend to Sink a Big Shaft.

The Revenue closed down its mill yesterday and let out a large force of men. It is the intention we learn to sink a shaft on the old Virginus workings and to develop work this winter. The mill is in charge of the mine and mill.

From the time the mine was opened a year ago, into which the company had poured \$250,000 shilling, drifting and pumping, the Diamond shaft is now one of the leading producers of the district. The history of the development of the ore shoot on which the Diamond is located is interesting. The outcropping of the vein was originally found on Little Ellen hill as early as 1890. The vein was first developed by the company in 1900. The vein was traced to the Resurrection mine, and ten years later at a depth of 1,000 feet, its further extension is found in the Diamond. The Diamond ore is still in the year 1910. Both parties and lead furnaces will be used. Even with the additional smelting capacity furnished by the Salda smelter, and the increased capacity of the A. V. plant, the output of the mine is still being increased. The A. V. plant is not shipping any crude ore whatever, and the mine is the largest in the camp owned by the Guggenheims. All of the ore coming from this property is taken from the Adams shaft and is treated at the zinc mill, which produces about 1,500 tons a month of 40 per cent zinc concentrates.

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COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

MINES			
Acacia	0.075	0.075	
Adams	0.125	0.125	
Black Bell	0.03	0.03	
C. C. Con	0.035	0.04	
C. K. and N.	0.195	0.20	
Carroll	0.02	0.02	
Carroll	0.02	0.02	
Dr. Jack Pot	0.035	0.04	
Elkton Con.	0.45	0.45	
El Paso	0.50	0.50	
Fanny R.	0.015	0.02	
Flintley	0.125	0.125	
Gold Con.	0.04	0.04	
Golden Pledge	0.06	0.06	
Gould	0.01	0.02	
Isabella	0.105	0.11	
Jack Pot	0.06	0.06	
Last Dollar	0.06	0.06	
Lexington	0.035	0.04	
Mollie Gibson	0.075	0.12	
Moon Anchor	0.12	0.125	
Pharmacia C.	0.03	0.03	
Pinnacle	0.03	0.03	
Portland	1.10	1.25	
Prince Albert	0.015	0.02	
Vindicator	0.03	0.03	
Work	0.045	0.05	

UNLISTED		Bid.	Ask.
Golden Cycle	0.045	0.045	0.07

PROSPECTS		Bid.	Ask.
Alamo	0.02	0.02	0.02
American Con.	0.015	0.015	0.01
Aola	0.007	0.01	0.01
Banner	0.015	0.015	0.01
B. H. Ajax	0.025	0.025	0.02
Blue Bell	0.03	0.03	0.03
Bob Lee	0.02	0.02	0.02
Buckhorn	0.01	0.01	0.01
Calera	0.015	0.015	0.01
C. C. G. E.	0.025	0.025	0.02
C. C. and M.	0.025	0.025	0.02
Creede and C. C.	0.02	0.02	0.02
Des Moines	0.03	0.03	0.03
Dillon	0.08	0.08	0.08
East Bell	0.025	0.025	0.02
Flower W.	0.015	0.015	0.01
Gold Bond	0.015	0.015	0.01
Gold Hill	0.055	0.055	0.05
Gold Knob	0.015	0.015	0.01
Gold Sovereign	0.02	0.02	0.02
Hart	0.025	0.025	0.02
Ida May	0.05	0.05	0.05
Ironclad	0.02	0.02	0.02
Jolly Jane	0.01	0.01	0.01
Kestone	0.025	0.025	0.02
Kitty	0.005	0.005	0.005
Little Bessie	0.025	0.025	0.02
Little Joan	0.025	0.025	0.02
Little Nell	0.025	0.025	0.02
Little Rock	0.015	0.015	0.01
Magnet Rock	0.015	0.015	0.01
Marla A.	0.008	0.01	0.01
Marquette	0.005	0.005	0.005
Mary Caden	0.02	0.02	0.02
Mary Nevins	0.025	0.025	0.02
Merriam	0.015	0.015	0.01
Midway	0.02	0.02	0.02
Missouri	0.005	0.005	0.005
Mobile	0.015	0.015	0.01
Nation	0.015	0.015	0.01
Nellie V.	0.045	0.045	0.04
New Haven	0.025	0.025	0.02

TWIN LAKES WILL SEE BOOM EARLY NEXT SEASON

Leadville, Oct. 7.—Twin Lakes is shaping for a vigorous boom. After a dragging existence of 23 years it is just getting ready for active, profitable mining.

The little village is building up in all directions. Every house is full, many new houses are to be built and men are ready to occupy them.

The hotels are all full and there is not an idle man in town. The mines are employing about 100 miners besides a large number of prospectors who are doing their own work.

The place is no longer slow or dull or inactive. Capital is entering from Cripple Creek, Colorado Springs, Denver and the east, and over \$300,000 has been expended during the past year.

The Ruby is shipping two loads a day of 1,400-ounce silver or carrying about three ounces in gold and 25 per cent lead.

The Bartlett mine has spent over \$50,000 for the erection of a boarding house and the driving of new tunnels. Several fine bodies of ore have been opened up and the property will work all winter.

Mr. Anderson has opened a four-foot vein of gold ore under the Gordon. It carries 400 ounces of silver, two ounces in gold and 25 per cent lead.

Morgan Brothers are interested with eastern parties in a property on Bull hill and the veins opened are six to 12 feet wide and have values ranging from \$30 to \$100 a ton.

On Twin peaks a big strike was made a few days ago and a six-foot vein was opened carrying better than \$100 ore. This old property had been worked for years but the development had not been carried on in the right direction before.

Mr. Sargeant, the manager of the Manhattan Mining company, has opened a 16-foot vein of \$8.30 ore and a contract has been let for the erection of a 100-ton cyanide plant. This property is near town and work can be carried on all winter.

A dozen other good strikes have been made in various parts of the district during the past summer and capital has its pick of some splendid propositions to begin the new year.

The district is full of prospectors, and capital takes hold with the enthusiasm characteristic of the boom camp.

The change came about slowly but Twin Lakes now is no more like the territory of a few years ago than Cripple Creek now and eight years ago.

This turn was an eye opener to the old-timer and he dropped his high price and came down to earth, willing to do business on business principles. This change made things easy for the mining investor and as a result there will be 10 or 12 properties worked all winter, while a dozen other new companies will be completing preparations for the spring.

Next spring will see Twin Lakes enjoying a boom that will remind the old-timer of Leadville in '79. Hundreds of people will flock into the place; many properties will be put on a paying basis and a railroad will be started before the year 1904 closes.

The mining district around Twin Lakes is one of the largest in the state; it extends 15 miles on way and about six miles the other way. It has every mineral that Leadville has with more copper and as much gold value in its ore. The ore is found in fissure veins and in the blanket formation, and producing mines have been found in all parts of the camp and clear down to Granite. It will be impossible for prospectors to corral the country in the next 10 years and on prices of the rough country, men will not locate great tracts of ground and hold it out of use as they did in Leadville.

A railroad will bring in mills and concentrating plants and it is not improbable that a smelter may be built in the near future, if all the ore needed for fluxing can be found.

silver upwards with several ounces in gold to the ton.

GRANITE MINES ARE SHOWING UP WELL

Interest in Sunshine Sold—Developments on New Properties in the District.

Jacob Latus, A. England and J. Bishop, all of Colorado Springs, who are interested in the W. B. Martin Leasing company, operating the Ragon group of properties in the Sunshine district, returned yesterday inspecting their property. They returned to the Springs over the Midland in the afternoon well satisfied with the showing at the Ragon group.

Manager P. C. Du Bois of the Saginaw Hydraulic company left Friday for Denver where he will purchase lumber sufficient to construct about 2-300 feet of flume. His flume will be built during the winter and will in readiness for the spring works. Mr. Du Bois expects to work quite a gang of men throughout the entire winter and will increase the number on several hundred as soon as spring opens.

One of the best cash sales made in the Granite district for a long time was that of the Sunshine Old Clipper property, adjoining the Silver Horn group in Hayden's gulch. The two-thirds interest of Mr. A. Lynch of Denver and George Lewis of Granite was sold at the rate of \$12,000 for the whole mine. Mr. Lynch's share was sold to the Ragon group and the two-thirds interest in the interest of Mr. A. Lynch of Denver and George Lewis of Granite was sold at the rate of \$12,000 for the whole mine.

Mr. J. L. Freeman and Miss Nora A. Simpson were married at the home of Rev. Mr. Harger, pastor of the Hillside Congregational church in Colorado Springs, on Sunday, October 4. The bride is a well-known and popular Monument girl, having been born and raised here. The groom came here from the south about a year ago and has since been employed on the Greenland ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson gave a dinner for the newly married couple on Monday, and free dance was given by the friends Monday evening at the Woodman hall. They left on Tuesday morning for Grove, Indian Territory, where they will make their home. Their many friends here extended congratulations and well-wishes.

Mrs. Robbins, who has been suffering with erysipelas for the past week, is improving rapidly.

J. B. Killin and D. E. Riley left on Monday morning for a trip through the southern part of the state.

Mr. Morgan purchased the ranch about one mile south of town known as the Lierd place, of Mr. Woodward, last Friday. He was formerly a resident of this place and expects to make the ranch his home.

Mr. R. J. Gwillim of Colorado Springs was in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerns spent Saturday and Sunday in Manitou.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. Morrison, on Friday, October 2, a daughter, the G. A. R. hall last Wednesday evening for Mrs. Jessie Barrows before her return to Rollinsville.

Mr. Charles Skinner spent Saturday and Sunday in Colorado Springs.

The W. C. T. U. ladies will give an afternoon tea on Thursday, October 15. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mrs. A. B. McConnel and two daughters returned Saturday from a several months' trip in California.

Mrs. Shorrock of Hayden Divide is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. McShane, and family.

J. X. Stoker and Mrs. Maggie Talbot of Kiowa were married Monday, October 5. Mr. Stoker has the Endler place rented and he and his bride will make their home there.

Mr. Hugo Barth is suffering from very serious injuries received in an accident which occurred on last Sunday. While crossing over a bridge about four miles south of Castle Rock, his threshing engine broke through and turned over on its side, causing several bruises and scalds. He was immediately released by his brother and the rest of the crew and brought to his home at this place for medical treatment.

There will be a gospel temperance meeting at the church on next Sunday. A special program is being prepared.

Mr. Wiley's sister and two sons from West Virginia arrived last week for a visit.

Mr. B. Green of Routt county is visiting his brother, Mr. James Green, and family here.

Mr. George Dalton of Palmer Lake left Monday for Peyton, where he will work on the county roads.

Mrs. J. P. Waldron made a trip to Colorado Springs Monday.

A spark from Brown Bros. threshing engine set fire to six large stacks of hay belonging to Mr. John Cummins, Saturday.

Mrs. Brawner of Somers spent Sunday with her family.

Salida Smelter to DOUBLE ITS FORCE.

Officers Visit Ohio & Colorado Plant—New Roaster to Be Put in Operation.

Salida, Oct. 7.—J. J. Koetz, president, and John M. Thomas, treasurer of the Ohio & Colorado smelter, and Timothy Godwin, general manager, were in the city today looking over the plant preparatory to starting the new roaster, which will be ready for operation soon.

The new roasting plant will add greatly to the capacity of the plant, as it will enable it to treat sulphurous ores to an advantage. Formerly there has been a large tonnage of this class of ores accessible that could not be treated with profit.

The management says that by the first of the year the smelter will be handling 800 tons daily and the present force of about 400 men will be doubled at least.

CHARLES EMOBY SMITH, GUEST OF PRESIDENT.

MONUMENT

Mr. A. Hart spent a few days last week in Rocky Ford.

Mr. Chas. Weeks of Eastonville is baling hay for Mr. Tom Chase.

Bates of Colorado Springs spent a few days last week with her mother, Mrs. Roberts.

Mrs. J. I. Williams and Mrs. Sanderson of Denver were in town Wednesday. They are spending a few days in Glen Park.

Mr. Robert Jones came down from Cripple Creek Saturday for a visit with relatives and friends on Cherry creek.

Mr. Robert Gutshall and wife, who have been visiting at Table Rock, left for their home in Denver Sunday.

Mr. Jesse Knowles of Canon City came Saturday to look after his interests in Spring valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pierson, who have been in charge of the tie camp during the past four months, returned to Denver yesterday.

Messrs. Decker and Mulligan of Elbert were in town Saturday.

Mrs. Rupp spent Sunday with her children in Denver.

Mr. Kals of Denver was transacting business in Monument Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Herman Hadlin moved his family into a part of the Monument hotel Thursday. Mr. Hadlin will run the lively and festive stable.

Miss Blanch Walker and Miss Nanette Roberts spent Sunday in Colorado Springs.

Mr. L. J. Freeman and Miss Nora A. Simpson were married at the home of Rev. Mr. Harger, pastor of the Hillside Congregational church in Colorado Springs, on Sunday, October 4. The bride is a well-known and popular Monument girl, having been born and raised here. The groom came here from the south about a year ago and has since been employed on the Greenland ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson gave a dinner for the newly married couple on Monday, and free dance was given by the friends Monday evening at the Woodman hall. They left on Tuesday morning for Grove, Indian Territory, where they will make their home. Their many friends here extended congratulations and well-wishes.

Mrs. Robbins, who has been suffering with erysipelas for the past week, is improving rapidly.

J. B. Killin and D. E. Riley left on Monday morning for a trip through the southern part of the state.

Mr. Morgan purchased the ranch about one mile south of town known as the Lierd place, of Mr. Woodward, last Friday. He was formerly a resident of this place and expects to make the ranch his home.

Mr. R. J. Gwillim of Colorado Springs was in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerns spent Saturday and Sunday in Manitou.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. Morrison, on Friday, October 2, a daughter, the G. A. R. hall last Wednesday evening for Mrs. Jessie Barrows before her return to Rollinsville.

Mr. Charles Skinner spent Saturday and Sunday in Colorado Springs.

The W. C. T. U. ladies will give an afternoon tea on Thursday, October 15. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mrs. A. B. McConnel and two daughters returned Saturday from a several months' trip in California.

Mrs. Shorrock of Hayden Divide is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. McShane, and family.

J. X. Stoker and Mrs. Maggie Talbot of Kiowa were married Monday, October 5. Mr. Stoker has the Endler place rented and he and his bride will make their home there.

Mr. Hugo Barth is suffering from very serious injuries received in an accident which occurred on last Sunday. While crossing over a bridge about four miles south of Castle Rock, his threshing engine broke through and turned over on its side, causing several bruises and scalds. He was immediately released by his brother and the rest of the crew and brought to his home at this place for medical treatment.

There will be a gospel temperance meeting at the church on next Sunday. A special program is being prepared.

Mr. Wiley's sister and two sons from West Virginia arrived last week for a visit.

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EASTERN MARKETS

TRYING TO SIZE UP THE STOCK MARKET

DEALINGS WERE IN THE NATURE OF FEELERS BY PROFESSIONAL TRADERS.

New York, Oct. 7.—The stock market moved in rather bewildered way today but the dealings represented little more than a groping by professional traders to discern the sentiment of the real holders of stocks. The reduction in the steel dividend brought in some heavy selling orders but they were all accepted at first by one house which was credited with acting for banking interests connected with the corporation. Support was accorded this stock, especially the preferred during the rest of the day and the possibility of the brokers to discern the sentiment of the real holders of stocks. The reduction in the steel dividend brought in some heavy selling orders but they were all accepted at first by one house which was credited with acting for banking interests connected with the corporation. Support was accorded this stock, especially the preferred during the rest of the day and the possibility of the brokers to discern the sentiment of the real holders of stocks. 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DEVELOPMENTS of the past week in the "near east" have not materially changed the situation. The outbreak of war between Turkey and Bulgaria is apparently less imminent, but there are indications that the more optimistic feeling is based upon semblance rather than reality. There is reason to believe that the fuse leading to the powder magazine has not been extinguished; it is not sputtering quite so brilliantly, but is burning none the less steadily and surely. That pressure has been exerted upon Bulgaria to prevent open hostilities there can be no doubt but that this has been permanently effective is by no means established.

Turkey manifestly is relying upon a continuance of the same conditions which for years have permitted the existence of the Ottoman empire, namely, the inability of the powers, individually or collectively, to agree upon and enforce a program of permanent and effectual reform. The Turkish government has reason to believe that the only requirement is to suppress the insurrection, and this suppression is proceeding by the usual Turkish methods. The massacre of the men, women and children of a village of two or three thousand inhabitants is of sufficient importance to receive mention in press dispatches, but the daily slaughter of bands of helpless refugees is so common as to attract no notice. The conferring of a decoration upon the general in command at the massacre of Krushevo is sufficient proof that the atrocities are not the excesses of unrestrained troops but are part of the approved plan of campaign. There is little satisfaction to be gained from the reports of actual fighting between armed bands of insurgents and Turkish soldiers in which the Turkish losses have been heavy, for the slaying of a soldier in the pride of warfare, especially when his religious faith teaches him that to die in battle is the surest route to everlasting happiness, is no atonement for the murder and fiendish torture of helpless women and children.

It is understood that the conference between the czar of Russia and the emperor of Austria which has been in progress during the week has resulted in the formulation of a modified plan of administrative reforms. There is a possibility that these reforms are so sweeping in character as to be revolutionary. In some quarters it is believed that support is given to this hope by Balfour's recent intimation that Great Britain is willing to leave Russia and Austria free to deal with the Turkish government.

It is impossible to predict with any reasonable hope of accuracy what the outcome will be. Germany is an unknown factor in the complications. The Kaiser has on more than one occasion posed as the particular friend of the open ally of the sultan, and it is not likely that he will remain quiet if there are any developments involving or threatening to involve the integrity of the Turkish empire.

A gradual adjustment of all the complications involved, without open hostilities or any further demonstration of force, is yet possible. Such a settlement, however, would mean only a postponement, for the question cannot be finally disposed of except by the total cutting out of the cancer spot of southeastern Europe.

THE POWER OF THE MAYOR.

OPponents of the proposed Denver charter which was recently defeated at the polls, based one of their arguments against it on the ground that it gave too much power to the mayor. They argued that under the provisions of the proposed charter a "boss" could establish himself in an almost impregnable position, controlling practically all branches of the city government.

In this connection the well-known views of Seth Low, the "reform" mayor of New York, are of much interest. In a speech at a banquet in Chicago, given to visiting mayors from a score of different cities, Mayor Low declared that in cities where administrative power and responsibility had been concentrated in the hands of a mayor there had been a distinct gain along the lines of business efficiency.

It will be seen that this view is directly the reverse of that of the Denver charter opponents. It merely shows, however, a different viewpoint, admitting both to be perfectly sincere.

The one-man power gives an honest incumbent of the mayor's office greater opportunity to bring about reforms and to enforce efficiency; on the other hand, it places the municipality more at the mercy of a corrupt or weak executive. Restricted power means limited opportunity, whether for good or evil.

A compromise between the extremes of unrestricted power and of hampering limitations is in reality most in accordance with the circumstances of present political conditions.

DENVER'S SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

IN DENVER, the Capital city of this state, there is a disposition to grab everything in sight at the expense of the rest of the state. It is true in society, in politics, in education, religion and even in woman's clubs. The latest illustration of it is found in the attempt on the part of Denver merchants to take the trade which legitimately belongs to local business men all over Colorado.

If this sort of thing keeps up, there is bound to be a coalition upon the part of the citizens of the state outside Denver against the capital, and the time will come when Denver will only be able to get such favors as the rest of the state, solidly united, agrees to give her.

We dislike to see a condition where one section of the state is lined up against another, but it is bound to come unless the Denverites use a little common sense and take only that which is legitimately theirs and cease preying upon the state at large.

Dispatches from Madrid and Vienna deny that there is any foundation for the report that Archduchess Eleanor of Austria is to marry King Alfonso of Spain. We don't know what sort of a girl Eleanor is, but from what we have heard of the young man in the case she has good grounds for a suit for slander.

The wedding of the English Princess Alice of Battenburg to Prince Andrew, fourth son of the king of Greece, at Darmstadt, Wednesday next, will bring together the sovereigns of 20 European states, great and small. It's not every young couple that can start life with a royal flush.

The war of pamphlets is to Americans a novel phase of the British fiscal reform campaign. Balfour's opening salvo was a glance aimed at an appropriately undisciplined blue-gray cover. Chamberlain replies with a shilling pamphlet in pronounced deep red. When the engagement be-

comes general there will probably be broadsides in all colors and prices. Meanwhile, so great is the public interest in the discussion that there is a very nice profit in the pamphlets for authors and publishers.

Chairman Fairley says that Judge Campbell will be elected to the supreme bench. If there is a free ballot and a fair count there is no doubt about it. El Paso county has a double duty to perform: to roll up a record-breaking Republican majority, to maintain her own reputation, and to offset some of the fraudulent votes which will undoubtedly be cast in Denver.

Three various symposiums upon the subject, "Is the Drink Habit Increasing Among Women?" might be more to the point if women instead of men did all the writing.

Late Press Comment

THE TAMMANY GANG.

Who is the present leader of Tammany Hall? A man who never followed any other regular occupation in life than that of a liquor dealer. He has had the education that got him high up in the streets and barrooms. He attracted Croker's attention and was made by Croker a member of the Van Wyck dock board. What he did with his powers as a member of that board is a subject at present occupying the attention of the district attorney and the courts.

Are not all the elements of disorder and crime in the city today on the side of Tammany, and would they not hail a Tammany victory as a victory for themselves and their interests? What do reputable Democrats say to their constituents when they justify any course which puts an aggregation like this in control of their city government?—(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

SIR THOMAS LIPTON ON ADVERTISING.

"How do your merchants compare with American merchants as regards using advertising space?" "London advertisers are more conservative. I do not mean that the American merchant is less sensible. Conditions are different, although our people are fast falling into your ideas as regards sizes of spaces and amount of advertising. I am told that here in New York city they put as high as \$1,000 per page for a single issue. While the amount seems frightfully high, I learn that a store up-town keyed one of its one-page ads and traced sales to the extent of over \$7,000, to say nothing of the sales made to the buyers of untraced goods. These great sales are what make advertising a stupendous proposition in America. I am told that a high-grade dry goods house spend \$3,000 in Sunday newspaper space a couple of weeks before Christmas and on the following Monday took in a total of over \$60,000. It staggers one's comprehension to see into the subject of newspaper advertising in America."—(New York Newspaperman.)

TALK OF DEPORTING NEGROES UNPOPULAR.

It was at Chautauqua that Mr. Graves was first permitted to spring his hysterical theories upon the world. It is said that if this man is looking for fame he took the wrong road. He is perhaps the most unpopular man in the South today, even more so in that section than he is in the north, and as such so with the blacks as well as the whites, on his deportation doctrine and his ever a man ran weak head against a stone wall. John Temple Graves has done it.—(Boston Transcript.)

SENATOR CARMACK'S MISTAKE.

While Senator Carmack can hope to accomplish nothing beneficial by his announced purpose, he is likely to cause mischief. The attempt to annul the fifteenth amendment up to the present moment and the demand for enforcement of the penalties provided for a violation of the fourteenth amendment. It is good policy to "let sleeping dogs lie."—(Detroit Free Press (Dem.))

In Philadelphia there are people who eat angel cake at breakfast. The name of Philadelphia seems to be of that remarkable variety.—(Washington Times.)

Hon. David B. Hill of New York might say Prof. Langley some valuable pointers on what to do with a machine that refuses to work.—(Washington Post.)

It has not been announced that the man who invented the "Yellow Kid" some years ago will be offered a chair in the college of New York Journalism.—(Washington Star.)

Once in a while there is a divine fitness in things. A traveling salesman for an undertaking supply house is the author of a popular song called "I Can Hear the Angels Calling."—(Des Moines Register.)

BRYAN CLINGS TO HIS HALLUCINATION.

Mr. Bryan confidently prophesies the election of Tom Johnson in Ohio. Mr. Bryan has failed to distinguish between prophecy and hallucination.—(Washington Post.)

Points About People

Frederick Dielman, the artist, has been elected professor of drawing and descriptive geometry at the New York City college.

Aubrey Stauffer, a young Denver composer, has just written an operetta called "The Mahatma," which will be given early production in New York.

William Morris had bestowed upon him by his friends one of the oddest of endearing names. It is "Topsy." "Topsy," and he is remembered by that name to this day.

Dr. Louis N. Cobb, formerly of Columbia university, has been selected for the chair of English in the Indiana university, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. H. B. Moore.

Mrs. Frank L. Rabbott of Brooklyn, a daughter of the late Charles Pratt, has founded a fellowship in America college for the training of teachers in physical education, at an expense of \$500 a year.

William Pecker, who has been the organist of St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city, since its erection in 1878, is very ill in St. Joseph's hospital in that city. He is considered one of the greatest American authorities on church music.

One of the most costly churches in the Roman Catholic churches of New York will be presented to the Rev. Dr. Burke, rector of the colored church of St. Benedict, the Moor, upon his return from Rome next month. The gold and precious metals in this communion service have been contributed chiefly by colored people from all parts of the state.

THE EMERALD ISLE.

(By John Greenleaf Whittier.)

The first poem which appeared in Garrison's Free Press June 8, 1826. The next was "The Delly," published June 22 of the same year, and both these are collected. The third appeared in the Free Press August 3, 1826, and was never collected. He was eighteen years old when the lines were written, and had the advantage of the academy, not of any library except that of the "wise old doctor" whom he mentions in "Snow-Bound." Dr. Elias Wold.—S. T. Pickard.

Brilliant figure shies upon history's pages. Where names dear to fame and to science long known. Like unsetting stars through the lapse of long ages. From the sea-girded isle of Hibernia have shone: Fair island! thy tales are embossed in the story Which Oslan's proud heroes strewed onward to glory.

And ocean's wave answered their loud battle-cry. The wild vine is creeping—the shamrock is closing Its foliage o'er many a faintly seen pile. Where Oslan's proud heroes strewed onward to glory. The proud, peerless chiefs of the Emerald Isle.

And in far later years, with the purest devotion. To the high cause of freedom and of the poor. Of the great ship of Erin, the Gem of the Ocean, Fair evergreen laurels of glory have won. The martyred O'Neil and the gallant Fitzgerald. On the bright list of glory forever shall stand. And fame circle Erin's name in the story of the world. When Oslan's proud heroes strewed onward to glory. They are gone! they are gone! but their memories shall linger.

On the shores where they perished no wretch shall revile. No slave of a tyrant shall dare point the finger. Of scorn at those who of the Emerald Isle.

Hibernian the tyrants may seek to degrade thee. Yet proud sons of science acknowledge their birth. On thy sea-girded isles, whose high genius has made

The Gem of the Ocean, the wonder of earth. Long, long has the halo of glory surrounded The memory of Erin, the pride of thy shore. And o'er thy dim vale and wide valleys have sounded

Oslan's may the banners of freedom wave o'er thee. Green island of Erin, may Liberty's smile To the luster of primitive ages restore thee. The Gem of the Ocean—the Emerald Isle.

—New York Independent.

Some New Books

The Rempton-Wace Letters.

One does not wonder after reading "The Rempton-Wace Letters" that they have excited comment. It is somewhat novel to discuss the subject of love, passion and marriage from a materialist and an idealist standpoint. It is an interesting discussion also and the reader's interest and curiosity are aroused by the varied and innumerable arguments set forth by each in support of his own view.

In answer to each letter the recipient sends back what seems to him a conclusive answer, but is always the provocative of another letter.

Day Rempton, the idealist who has always lived the life of a poet and a dreamer, finds that his young friend Herbert Wace, who has been almost as a son to him, has by his study of science developed his mind along exclusively material and practical lines, leaving out of his life all that seems so essential to his foster father.

The letters open with the announcement by Herbert Wace of his engagement to a beautiful, attractive girl but he honestly acknowledges that it is based not on love, but respect and congeniality. So the controversy opens. Day Rempton insisting that there is no true marriage without love and Herbert Wace contending that there is no such thing as love as the former defines it. The two positions are taken so boldly and argued so enthusiastically and so ably that the reader is often of the mind that the book has been compiled by two authors. The book is published anonymously so there is ground for speculation as to who the author is or the authors are.

There are a number of incidents introduced throughout the letters to illustrate the different points under discussion, that go far to relieve what would sometimes prove heavy reading. The love story that threads its way through the letters adds much to the development of the book. The work is artistic throughout and the many deft touches in the letters quite the light ones of the heart and the end is the story-end as it should be.

It is a book that deserves to be widely read by those who enjoy high class literature. Summies as one of the best of the kind it would be so satisfactory to know who did write it.

The Red-Keggers.

An interesting story of pioneer days comes from the Buck-Lovers press of New York, entitled "The Red-Keggers." It is a story of the lumber region of Michigan before 1850. The author, Eugene Thwing, has carefully collected the material for his story from old residents and other authentic sources and as a result gives a story of those days which is both true and interesting. The story is told in a simple and direct manner, and the work is artistic throughout and the many deft touches in the letters quite the light ones of the heart and the end is the story-end as it should be.

Why Churches Should Advertise

Advertising of churches and the keeping of the work of Christianity before the public seems to be the attitude of the churches of the present day. Representatives have expressed themselves in favor of publicity in religious matters. The subject has been frequently discussed by church bodies.

Dr. J. H. Johnson of the Plymouth church, "that the church should be placed on a sound business basis and conducted according to business principles." I am in favor of the church advertising its work. I would want the churches to avoid the danger of sensational advertising. I think the churches ought to advertise more in the newspapers and I also think they ought to be more open to the public. I am opposed to the tendency of ministers and churches to bait their way of an oppositional ministerial department and higher railway rates, and to take advantage of the public. I would want the churches to avoid the danger of sensational advertising. I think the churches ought to advertise more in the newspapers and I also think they ought to be more open to the public. I am opposed to the tendency of ministers and churches to bait their way of an oppositional ministerial department and higher railway rates, and to take advantage of the public. 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COEUR D'ALENE MAN AND STRIKER FIGHT

Cripple Creek, Oct. 4.—Ben Richardson of Aitman, one of the strikers, was beaten up in bad shape tonight by S. M. Davis, a Coeur d'Alene miner, the fight taking place in Nolon's saloon at the corner of Bennett avenue and Third street.

About a dozen of the Coeur d'Alene men were standing on the sidewalk in front of the saloon when Richardson and a few of his friends were mentioned in the doorway. Richardson, who was under the influence of liquor, was talking in a loud voice about the workmen, always referring to them as scabs and trying his best to get some of the Coeur d'Alene men to answer him. Not meeting with any success by these methods, he addressed S. M. Davis personally, calling him all the names he could lay his tongue to for working. For a while no notice was taken of his remarks on account of his being drunk, but at last he became so abusive that Davis told him he had enough. At this Richardson called the other another name, at the same time raising his hand as if he would strike Davis, but the blow was ward off by Davis, right arm shot out, catching Richardson on the chin and knocking him inside of the saloon. Following him in, both went at it good and heavy.

Pulled a Gun.

By this time a large crowd had gathered in front of the saloon, many of whom were union men, and were just getting ready to go into the saloon and help their brother union man out, when J. H. Bennett, another of the Coeur d'Alene miners, stepped into the doorway and, pulling his gun, commanded the crowd to keep back, which command was obeyed by all.

During this time the men were fighting hard on the inside, Richardson getting the worst of the fight from the start, and but for the intervention of friends of both parties who were already on the inside, the union man would have got hurt much worse than he did.

The large crowd in front of the building attracted a policeman, who followed his way in and reached the participants of the fight, placing both of them, along with Bennett, who had pulled his gun, under arrest, escorting them all up to the city jail, where they were locked up in separate cells.

Friends of both sides soon found the police judge and bonds were fixed for all three of them to appear in court, C. J. Kennison, president of District

union No. 1, going on Richardson's bond and K. C. Steffing, labor commissioner for the Mine Owners association going on the bonds of the Coeur d'Alene men.

AT CAMP GOLDFIELD.

Camp Goldfield, Oct. 4.—At Camp Goldfield the day has been a very quiet one. The regular details were put out and guards patrolled the camp and different properties. The regular routine drills were held during the day and a large crowd of ladies and children visited the camp, carrying many little delicacies to friends among the soldiers, but outside of the above nothing was going on.

No action will be taken in regard to making any more arrests until the General Chase matter is settled. Many of the officers and soldiers alike state that they are sure the little difficulty existing between Colonel Gross and Kimball and General Chase and Major Williams will be patched up and smoothed over by the governor, and that General Chase will return and be in the field. Soldiers are loud in their praise of General Chase, saying that while he has worked them all hard he is the man for the position, and holds the respect of all, both officers and men alike.

No News From Governor.

No word has been received at Camp Goldfield today from the governor's office, and the officers are very close-mouthed in regard to the future proceedings that are expected to come from the executive. Colonel Kimball and Colonel Gross are at camp and say that they have been vindicated by the governor; that they were perfectly right in holding the books. Colonel Gross said this evening that while they are both supposed to be under arrest they were still in possession of the muster rolls and were at work on same.

A court-martial will be held tomorrow at Camp Goldfield is pretty certain. However, no one will confirm or deny it. When asked about the proceedings of a court-martial General Bell replied quickly: "Any and all court-martial proceedings in the army and navy of the United States and all the branches thereof, which includes the National guard of Colorado, when instituted and pending under the articles of war and all military laws are strictly sub rosa. Anyway, I do not know of any such proceedings."

a few inches of the ground. Above and below the top of the sulley was rigged a veritable circular framework. It was so tall as to merely leave space for the runner's driver to see over the top rim while a small aperture was cut through it in order to enable him to handle the reins. Photos of the sulley rigged with this device indicate that the canvas area was several yards square and so adroitly adjusted as to project a perfect wind break as could be imagined.

Following closely behind this Prince Alert paced his mile in 1:57. It was a tremendous exhibition, to be sure. But when you reflect that this is a hobbled horse, and without the "Indian pajamas" to keep him pacing could not win money in a 2:10 class, and that he is also a "dope fiend," being dosed with stimulants whenever he is asked an extraordinary effort—when these things are added to the effect of his sails as described, it will be seen that as a pure racing performance the mile really meant little. Already the question of the sulley is being raised by breeders all over the country, and it is very probable that the board of censors of the Trotting Register will be asked to pass upon its merits next winter.

GROUT AND MAYOR LOW

New York, Oct. 4.—Comptroller Grout today issued a statement in regard to the statement made yesterday by Mayor Low that he would not be a candidate for the office of mayor. Grout had once suggested to him the possibility that he might be offered a Tammany nomination, but that in the event he would continue to support Mr. Low. His suggestion, Mr. Low said, he did not regard seriously. Mr. Grout says in part:

"I think Mr. Low will recall another conversation with me about two weeks ago. I told him that the talk of an endorsement by Tammany seemed to me a very serious matter, that I had deemed it an impossibility, but that now it began to seem possible though I could not yet think it probable. I said I could recall it only if I could find it in the papers. He said he would not make any statement, and I would not make any statement, and I would not make any statement."

"Mr. Low distinctly assented to this view. I would like to recall that one week ago Mr. Cutting said publicly the same thing, that is, that he could see no reason why such an endorsement made under conditions should not be accepted. I suppose I may not be correct in assuming that Mr. Low and Mr. Cutting, under the impulse of Mr. Platt, Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Bruce, have revised their opinions. Last Monday I told Mr. Low that the only alternative fairly left me was either to accept all nominations and endorsements or else decline all, including the fusion. He then refused to listen to such a declaration, and it was at his suggestion that the formal nominations proceeded that day. If he were ever back on the position he now takes, it would have been fairer to have taken it a week ago."

"The mayor concedes, therefore, that he did not protest when I mentioned to him the proposition that the acceptance of Democratic nominations would aid him, because it would be a helpful endorsement of the fusion administration. I feel sure that when he recalls the conversation I now bring to his attention he will admit that he then thought that the matter was settled and would be a distinct tactical advantage to him in the campaign. By the action of the Democratic convention Mr. Low has gained that tactical advantage. He has gained that that he can gain by accepting all nominations and endorsements, whether the fusion ticket or not. Having won the advantage which he is quite willing should be won for him, it seems he is now willing, at a demand inspired by T. C. Platt and his associates, to let Mr. Platt and myself cast from his ticket."

STEAMER CAPSIZED

Marquette, Wis., Oct. 4.—During a squall last night on Lake Michigan the steamer *Erie H. Hackley* capsized and 12 persons were drowned. The Goddard line steamer, *Sheboygan*, rescued the other nine persons on board the *Hackley*. The report of the disaster reached Marquette today.

The *Hackley* was struck by the squall when seven miles off Green Island. The upper work was blown away before the men could reach a haven. The boat then turned over and went down in deep water.

The drowned: JOSEPH VOROUS, Captain of the *Hackley*.

Passengers: FREEMAN THORPE, Fish Creek; EDNA BARRINGER, Fish Creek; LAWRENCE BARRINGER, brother of Edna Barringer, Fish Creek; FRANCIS VINCENT, sister of Frances Vincent, Egg Harbor; GEORGE LE CLAIR, Jr., Jacksonport, Wis.; N. PITZSIMMONS, Jacksonport; ALBERT R. HANSEN, Fish Creek; CARL KILKY, Fish Creek; NELS NELSON, Sturgeon Bay.

The saved: Frank Blackfield, purser of the boat; Oren Howen, engineer; Martin Hansen, steward; and the passengers of the *Sheboygan*, Blaine McSwaney. Two others were saved whose names could not be secured.

As the *Hackley* went to the bottom, the waves were rolling high and several of those who at first saved themselves from immediate death, lost their strength and sank. It was more than an hour after the *Hackley* sank before the *Sheboygan* began picking up the survivors. The shouts of the floating men attracted the attention of the sailors on the *Sheboygan* and every assistance was lent.

The rescue was effected at 7 o'clock and the bodies of the drowned were taken up. The bodies of the floating men were rescued and it is possible that one or more of the eleven persons missing may have escaped death. This view is not given much credence by the sailors of the *Sheboygan*.

The *Sheboygan* made into Fish Creek when hope of rescuing other persons seemed impossible. The rescued persons were so exhausted from their struggles that they were unable to tell anything for some time to tell anything about the wreck.

The persons saved by the *Sheboygan* say that with the crashing away of the upper work, the *Hackley* went down in a few minutes. The *Sheboygan* was not able to get to the boat until it was too late. The *Sheboygan* was not able to get to the boat until it was too late. The *Sheboygan* was not able to get to the boat until it was too late.

BULGARIANS AND TURKS FIGHTING

Sofia, Oct. 4.—Serious news has been received here from the frontier of fighting between Turkish and Bulgarian troops at Demir-Kapia, both sides sustaining losses.

In official quarters all knowledge of the affair is denied, but the news is given as a matter of fact to indicate that there is some foundation for the accounts of the conflict.

According to one report the Turks attacked the Bulgarian frontier post. Another version says the Turkish post was attacked by the Bulgarians. A number of refugees crossed the frontier.

It is asserted that the Turks have frequently attempted to provoke hostilities, firing into Bulgarian territory and crossing the frontier to steal horses and sheep. The war office here is working at high pressure and 24,000 recruits will be called three months before the usual time. Prince Ferdinand has sanctioned numerous other measures to suppress the disorders today and in the future, with the exception of a single regiment which is stationed at Sofia has been sent into the frontier districts where are strong forces of artillery. Vigorous efforts are being made to prevent the crossing of Turkish troops into Bulgarian territory. Two bands which were sent back have reached Sofia since yesterday.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA ADHERE TO COMPACT OF PACIFICATION

Vienna, Oct. 4.—As an outcome of the conference between the czar and emperor Francis Joseph at Merzsteg, the governments of Austria and Russia have sent the following identical telegram to the ambassadors of those countries in Constantinople. The telegrams were couched in the following terms:

"You were recently instructed to declare that Austria-Hungary and Russia adhere to the task of pacification which they have undertaken and are resolved to persevere with the program drawn up at the beginning of the year, notwithstanding the difficulties which are opposed to its execution. For, indeed while on the one hand, the revolutionary committees have provoked disturbances and deterred the Christian population of the three vilayets from cooperating in the execution of the reforms, on the other hand the agents of the sublime Porte intrusted with their application have been generally wanting in the necessary zeal and have not been imbued with the idea which is the basis of the reforms. Both powers are united in the determination to show that it is their firm resolve to insist upon the execution in its entirety of those reforms which were accepted by the Porte and which are calculated to guarantee general security. In this connection you will receive detailed instructions without delay."

DEADLY TORNADO

Waupaca, Wis., Oct. 4.—The tornado which struck Blaine and Almond last night, killed five persons near Sheridan and blew down 20 buildings.

The dead: M. R. MYHOLTZ, MARK WOOD, MRS. FISHER, MRS. CYPERLY, Unknown girl.

The way in which these persons met death is not known except in the case of Mrs. Cyperly, who was in her home which was blown down to its foundations, killing her in the fall.

As the storm was blowing, it was filled with rain and was so strong that a piece of it was found. Buildings at Scandinavia were blown down. In a field in the course of the storm 1,100 in money were blown up, appearing to have been blown down, then by the storm. A special from Ripon, Wis., says two men, names unknown, were drowned in Green lake by being capsized while out fishing during Saturday's storm. Two houses, several barns and several windmills were blown down five miles west of Ripon.

RESULTS OF SATURDAY'S STORM AT ST. CHARLES MINN.

Winona, Minn., Oct. 4.—The people of St. Charles are ready to work repairing the ruins left by yesterday's storm. A corrected list of the dead follows:

JOHN EBBEN, WILLIAM EBBEN, EDWARD MURPHY, GEORGE JESSON, WILLIAM VEST OF DIXON, J. W. O. CRITTENDEN of Dover, JACOB HOLM, a farmer.

The list of injured is much larger than reported last night. S. Merrifield, who was in a popcorn stand on the street, was blown 300 feet and injured internally. He cannot recover.

F. Blankenburg and son were in their elevator when it collapsed and they were blown a hundred feet. The father had his leg and arm broken, was internally injured and will probably die. His son escaped with a scalp wound. The property loss is today estimated at \$300,000 with but little insurance. There were many marvelous escapes.

Mary Ebben was in her father's saloon when the storm came and grasped her father's hand. When the father's body was dug out she was holding his hand and practically was unhurt.

W. O. Crittenden, a farmer, got in his wagon to drive home. There was a blow in the wagon. The wind lifted the plow and drove the shaft through Crittenden's neck, almost severing his head. William Mitchell had his hand on the shoulder of Crittenden when the latter was killed, but Mitchell was unhurt. Crittenden had cancer of the stomach. He had just consulted a doctor and was told that he could not live. He was going home to get his affairs in shape when he was killed.

In Spencer's saloon young Spencer jumped under a billiard table and was unhurt although the saloon was a total wreck. A negro crawled out from under the ruins unhurt.

When the big furniture store fell, P. H. Backway, the manager, was struck by a falling wall and his skull was fractured. He cannot live. The Chicago Great Western station was wiped out completely. Girls in the telephone exchange and Dr. Schuy were imprisoned in the ruins and had to wait for help but they were not injured. Siveley and Hendrix, the proprietors of the wagon factory, were in the building when it was blown down.

Dispatches from the frontier received at the revolutionary headquarters report that the situation in the mountain is a terrible condition through their pursuit by the Turks and cold and hunger. Many are dying.

Measures are being taken here to relieve the worst cases of suffering among the fugitives from the frontier districts. Madame Bahmetoff, wife of the Russian agent here, is taking a prominent part in this charitable work.

From insurgent sources it is reported that the Bulgarian villages of Oslit and Krenin, have been pillaged and burned. Many of their inhabitants were slaughtered. The Bulgarian quarters of Belitza is in flames. Seven hundred refugees from Belitza are reported to have been killed in Turkish ambushes near Samakoff, province of Kirk-Killias.

Salonica, European Turkey, Oct. 4.—The Bulgarian notables here went to Constantinople today and informed the authorities that a series of fresh outrages in Salonica is being planned. All the guards consequently have been doubled.

It is reported that twenty Turkish villages in the Thracian district have been burned. The large village of Bonlosko is said to have been destroyed and its 2,000 Turkish inhabitants killed.

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Present, Hon. James A. Orr, Judge; H. A. Mason, clerk, and W. S. Gilbert, sheriff.

And now on to wit: This 15th day of September, A. D. 1903, the same being one of the regular days of the September term, 1903, of this Court, comes Henry R. Pender, as Administrator of the estate of Rebecca Pender, deceased, and files his petition for an order in the alternative, either to sell or to mortgage the real estate of said deceased intestate to pay the debts proved and allowed against her estate, and prays that a former order of sale made by this court on September 15th, 1903, be revoked and an order be made, directing all persons who are heirs at law of said Rebecca Pender, deceased, to appear before the court on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1903, and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order in the alternative, directing said Administrator to sell or to mortgage the real estate of said deceased intestate to pay the debts proved and allowed against her estate, should not be made. And it now appearing to the court from such petition that the Administrator of the estate of said deceased intestate has failed to comply with the order of the court made on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1903, and that there is no other way in which the debts of said deceased intestate can be paid, the court is of the opinion that an order in the alternative, directing said Administrator to sell or to mortgage the real estate of said deceased intestate to pay the debts proved and allowed against her estate, should not be made. And it is further ordered and directed that all the above named defendants, being all persons who are heirs at law of Rebecca Pender, deceased, be and appear before the court on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1903, and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order in the alternative, directing said Administrator to sell or to mortgage the real estate of said deceased intestate to pay the debts proved and allowed against her estate, should not be made. And it is further ordered that this order be published in the Weekly Gazette for four successive weeks, prior to said October 15th, 1903, and that a copy thereof be personally served upon each of the defendants who resides in El Paso County, Colorado, on or before the 15th day of October, 1903, and that the Clerk of this Court mail a copy of said order to each of the defendants, not so served, by registered mail, on or before the 15th day of October, 1903.

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Present, Hon. James A. Orr, Judge; H. A. Mason, clerk, and W. S. Gilbert, sheriff.

And now on to wit: This 15th day of September, A. D. 1903, the same being one of the regular days of the September term, 1903, of this Court, comes Henry R. Pender, as Administrator of the estate of Rebecca Pender, deceased, and files his petition for an order in the alternative, either to sell or to mortgage the real estate of said deceased intestate to pay the debts proved and allowed against her estate, and prays that a former order of sale made by this court on September 15th, 1903, be revoked and an order be made, directing all persons who are heirs at law of said Rebecca Pender, deceased, to appear before the court on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1903, and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order in the alternative, directing said Administrator to sell or to mortgage the real estate of said deceased intestate to pay the debts proved and allowed against her estate, should not be made. And it now appearing to the court from such petition that the Administrator of the estate of said deceased intestate has failed to comply with the order of the court made on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1903, and that there is no other way in which the debts of said deceased intestate can be paid, the court is of the opinion that an order in the alternative, directing said Administrator to sell or to mortgage the real estate of said deceased intestate to pay the debts proved and allowed against her estate, should not be made. And it is further ordered and directed that all the above named defendants, being all persons who are heirs at law of Rebecca Pender, deceased, be and appear before the court on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1903, and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order in the alternative, directing said Administrator to sell or to mortgage the real estate of said deceased intestate to pay the debts proved and allowed against her estate, should not be made. And it is further ordered that this order be published in the Weekly Gazette for four successive weeks, prior to said October 15th, 1903, and that a copy thereof be personally served upon each of the defendants who resides in El Paso County, Colorado, on or before the 15th day of October, 1903, and that the Clerk of this Court mail a copy of said order to each of the defendants, not so served, by registered mail, on or before the 15th day of October, 1903.

Done in open court, this September 15th, A. D. 1903.

By the Court, JAMES A. ORR, Judge.

P. M. KISTLER, Attorney.

First publication, Sept. 15, 1903. Last publication Oct. 15, 1903.

Fifty Years the Standard

PRINCE'S BAKING POWDER

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

EARTHQUAKE IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Carondelet, the southern part of the city, at 8:55 o'clock tonight. The seismic disturbance lasted about one minute and caused alarm among the citizens.

At the same time a slight shock was felt in the western portion of the city.

WIND STORMS IN OHIO.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4.—Showers this afternoon in this locality were preceded by a terrific wind storm that damaged buildings in some localities, notably at Glendale, 14 miles north of Cincinnati. No lives were lost and no person was injured.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the matter of the estate of Rebecca Pender, deceased, Henry R. Pender, administrator. State of Colorado, in Probate, September term, 1903. Henry R. Pender, as Administrator of the estate of Rebecca Pender, deceased, Petitioner.

Maude McNulty, vs. F. McNulty, heirs at law of Rebecca Pender, deceased, and Henry R. Pender, sole heir at law, successor in interest, and as Administrator of the estate of John L. Pender, deceased, Defendants.

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Edgar, the Choir Boy Uncelestial

By JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM

YOU all know how they look in the pictures; they have appealing violet eyes and drooping mouths and oval faces. They tip their heads back and to the side, and there is usually a broad beam of light falling across their little official nighties.

But Edgar was not that kind. So greatly did he differ, that even the choirmaster was deceived and discovered him with difficulty. When the gentleman confronted him in the parish house a mob of suspicious little boys, shoving, growling, snickering, and otherwise fulfilling their nature, he promptly selected Tim Mullaly, who possessed to an alarming degree the violet eyes and the drooping mouth and the oval face, as his first soprano.

But Tim refused to sing the scale alone, and as the others scorned accompanying him in this exercise Mr. Fellows, determinedly patient, suggested in the hilarious "come-on-boys!" fashion consecrated to childhood by adults that they should all join in some popular melody to lull them up and dispel their uneasiness.

"What shall we sing?" he called out breezily from the piano stool, faintly indicating a "rag-time" rhythm with his left hand.

"Hot Time!" burst from one of the youngsters.

"All right!" and the inviting melody drew them in; soon they were shouting lustily. Raucous altos, nasal sopranos, fatal attempts to compass a bass—at any rate, they were started. The verse was over, the chorus had begun, when a sudden sound sent the choirmaster's heart to his throat, his hands left the keys. Into the melody of coarse boyish shouting dropped a silvery thread of purest song, a very bird note. For a moment it flowed on the level of the chorus, then suddenly, with an indescribable leap, a stirring rush, it rose to an octave above and led them all. The choirmaster twirled around on the stool.

"Who's that? Which boy is singing up there?" he demanded excitedly. There was no reply. They grinned consciously at each other; one could imagine them all guilty.

"Come, come, boys! Don't be silly—who was it?"

Silence of the most soporific sort. Mr. Fellows shrugged his shoulders, swung round again and started the second verse. They dashed through it noisily; he picked out here and there a sweet little treble, one real alto. But his eyes were picked for something better, and presently it came. The rhythm was too enticing; "Please, oh, please, oh, don't you let me fall—"

"By George, he's a human blackbird!"

"You're all mine, an' I love you best of all—"

"That's high C!"

"An' you must be my man, 'r I'll have no man at all—"

The choirmaster burst into a joyous if somewhat ready, tenor.

"There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight!"

He whistled about still singing, and caught the ecstatic, dreamy gaze of Tim Mullaly.

"It's you!" he cried, bounding on him. Tim giggled feebly.

"Yesir," he said.

"Now sing this scale, and I'll give you five cents."

An envious sigh quavered through the parish hall.

Tim threw back his head and opened his drooping mouth.

"Do, re—"

There was a flash of blue gingham, a snarl of rage, a sound as of fifty pounds of small boy suddenly seated on the floor.

"Where's yer fl' cents?" a new voice inquired easily.

The choirmaster perceived with amazement that the owner of the voice, a freckled boy with an exceedingly reticent nose, was sitting on the prostrate Tim.

"What's the meaning of this? Get up!" he said sternly. "What's your name, I can't have any of this sort of thing in my choir!"

The freckled boy did not rise. In fact, he seated himself more comfortably on Master Mullaly and demanded again:

"Where's yer fl' cents?"

The choirmaster stepped forward and seized the offender by the collar. As his fingers tightened the captive burst into the chorus of the moment before—it was the blackbird's voice! So obstinate was the choirmaster's first impression that the looked instinctively at the fallen Tim to catch the notes, but Tim was struggling meekly but firmly for breath, and this free-trilling came from above him. The choirmaster relaxed his hold.

"It was you all the time!" he said in a stupor of surprise.

"Yes," replied the singer, "it was me. Did yer think it was him?" with a slight lunge to indicate his victim.

"Get up, won't you, and sing me something else," the choirmaster urged. The boy rose promptly.

"What'll I sing?" he returned amiably. There had been a different tone in the choirmaster's voice.

"Happy Home! Happy Home!" the crowd demanded.

The choirmaster looked relieved. He had no narrow prejudices, but he realized that a hymn like "My Happy Home" comes with good effect from the parish hall windows.

"Where's your mouth organ?" demanded the freckled one of a larger boy in the crowd. The latter promptly produced the instrument in question, cuddled it in both hands a moment after the fashion of the virtuoso, and drew forth the jerky and complex series of strains peculiar to it. It was evidently a prelude—a tune vaguely familiar to the choirmaster. Suddenly the boy's voice burst into this sombre background:

"I'd leave my happy home for you, Oo-o-o-o!"

The choirmaster sighed ecstatically. A voice so tender, so soft, so rich in appealing inflections he had never heard. The repeated vowels cooed; they caressed; they allured.

"You're the nicest man I ever know, Co-o-o-o-o!"

"What's your name?" asked the choirmaster, respectfully.

Established, and his mother, though she cherished a natural contempt for the mental calibre of any young man who considered Edgar's voice worth fifty cents a week, saw to it that so remunerative an organ received all the consideration it deserved.

To Mr. Ogden's undisguised horror, two new suits of under flannels were purchased at the beginning of the winter, and shiny storm rubbers were urged upon the artist's reluctant feet on every slushy day. The most unconvincing cough was rewarded with black licorice purchased from the general household fund, and when Edgar had the measles "the Prince of Wales," to use Mr. Ogden's irritated phrase, "might have been glad to taste the mutton broth and cocoa that fattened that impudent kid."

Nor was her system limited to this soft indulgence, as the occasion of one of the choirmaster's visits proved. Fearful lest the purpose of his call should become evident too abruptly, he began by one of his customary eulogies of his first soprano's voice.

untenable proposition that the various figures in the stained glass windows represented the successive rectors and choirmasters of St. Mark's. Howard had objected that the dedications under the windows referred to persons who had never held office of any kind in the church.

Edgar had then fallen back on the theory that the figures were portraits of the persons whom the windows commemorated. Howard triumphantly queried why, then, should the legend, "Sacred to the memory of Walter, beloved husband of Mary Bird Ferris," appear under a tall woman in dark green glass with a most feminine amount of hair and a long red sash? Edgar was staggered, but suddenly recalled his father's glowing account of a costume ball given by the Knights of Pythias, in which many of the knights appeared in women's clothes, one in particular, the proprietor of a fish market, having rented a long and flowing wig the better to deceive his fellow knights and their delighted guests. This had impressed Edgar as

ready-looking man in the back of the church; he was just then smarting a little under the accusation of "aristocratic tendencies"—a body of conservatives had never approved of the boy choir. He hoped to get the man into the Brotherhood of St. Andrew if he were allied to no other organization.

Mr. Ogden, as we know, was on business of his own—business that kept him glaring fixedly in the rector's direction, which encouraged that good man still further. It is to be doubted if the brotherhood would have appealed to him, however. Not that he would have been hindered by any narrow sectarian tendencies. Mrs. Ogden, who did up the shirt-waists of the Presbyterian minister's daughter, was by her presented regularly with a missionary bank in the form of a paper-mache cottage with a chimney emitting red brick and Edgar, employing a Napoleonic strategy, triumphantly attended the Methodist Christmas festival and the Baptist Sunday school picnics, the latter society offering a merry-go-round on a larger scale, the former providing the infant faithful with more practical presents and larger candy bags. Mr. Ogden felt, with a certain justice, that his church connections did him credit on the whole, and excused himself from any undue energy in that direction.

He watched his son keenly, but Edgar's ecclesiastical demeanor was without a flaw. Moreover, his plans were gradually maturing. He sang Amen at proper intervals and managed to get between the organist and the tenor, who depended on Mr. Fellows to mark the time for him with his left hand, and in consequence of being unable to see him, bungled his offertory solo; but his thoughts were otherwise. He had decided to slip out of the south transept door, thus eluding parental pursuit, and fight Howard Potter in his own back yard before he slept. He would practice upon his victim a recent scientific acquisition proudly styled by him "the uppercut," which he had learned from an acquaintance at the cost of ten cents and three sugar cookies.

At this point the anthem prelude drew him to his feet. He had saved his voice, according to directions, for his solo, and in the wailing hush every word flowed, soft and pure to the end of the church.

"Mercy and truth, mercy and truth, mercy—"

Ah, that exquisite soft swoop downward! The organ rippled on contentedly a continuation of Edgar's flute-like tones—and truth are met together! There was all the richness of a woman's voice, all the passionless clearness of a boy's and all the morning innocence of a child's.

It occurred to him suddenly that the north transept would be safer—it was on the side furthest from home.

"Righteousness and peace, righteousness and peace have kissed each other!"

He wondered if Howard had learned the uppercut since their encounter. Tim's face was as the face of an angel; a long slanting ray from the rose-window fell across his curls.

"Have kissed each other," Edgar sighed softly. "Have kissed each other"—the caressing tones melted into the organ's, whispered once more, "each other," and died lingeringly. A long breath, an audible "Ah-h-h!" drifted through the church. The choirmaster kicked his feet together under the organ for joy. He little knew that at that very moment the future of his vested choir was swinging lightly in the balance.

But such was the fact. Fate, who links together events seemingly isolated, smoothed Edgar's way to his flight, but allowed him to be beaten. If this had not happened, his wrath would not have vented itself in hectoring, a bad-tempered bass at the Wednesday rehearsal, by scampering in front of him and mimicking with wonderful accuracy his gruff, staccato voice.

"He taketh up the isles—as a very little thing!" mocked Edgar.

"Shut up!" growled the bass.

"A very little thing!" Edgar continued malignantly, slipping across the victim's path.

"Oh, all right, young fellow," called the bass, enraged at the grins and applause of the other men. "All right! Just you wait till Sunday, that's all!"

If Edgar had not teased him so, he would not have added; "I know what'll happen, then, if you don't."

"What?" Edgar inquired decisively, catching up with him.

"You're going to be hounded, that's what," said the bass irritably.

"Aw, come off! I ain't either!"

"Well, you ought to be, the whole pack of you!" the bass continued decidedly, "bag and baggage! And good-bye, too. No choirboy camping out this summer!"

Edgar dropped behind and mused.

"Who told you?" he called.

"Ask Fellows—and if he don't look you, I will!" retorted the bass, making a quick flash, which Edgar easily evaded.

He summoned his mates immediately; the question was laid before them. Had they heard that they were to be hounded? Did they believe that the two weeks' camping-out, the object of all their endurance and loyalty, the prize of their high calling, was to be discontinued? Tim was deputed to inquire on Saturday afternoon. He returned dispiritedly; they shoved each other significantly.

"What'd he say? What'd he say?"

"He says we're hounded, says so."



"What's the meaning of this?" "Get up," he said.

It appeared at first to be Egg-nog, but resolved into Edgar Ogden under careful cross-examination, and the musical ability and boated, with a pride inexplicable to one who has not been accustomed to consider this gift synonymous with penitentiary qualifications, that she could not carry a tune. On his mentioning somewhat diffidently that Edgar's fines for tardiness, absence, etc., must in the nature of things make appreciable inroads upon his salary the interview assumed a different aspect.

Wiping her hands on her apron, Mrs. Ogden assured the choirmaster that if Edgar wasn't earning his wages she'd attend to that part of it all right. So intent was her expression that he felt obliged to put in a plea for gentleness, on the ground that such a delicate mechanism as the human throat could not be too carefully treated. Mrs. Ogden assured him that she was not in the habit of applying her disciplinary measures to the throat, and the audience was at an end. The day happened to be Saturday, and at the evening rehearsal it seemed to the choirmaster that things had never gone so smoothly. After all, he thought it needed a mother to reason with the boys—he had made several calls of the same nature that week—a mother knew best how to influence them. And he was abundantly justified in his conclusions.

On Sunday afternoon Edgar marched into the church, impassive and uninteresting to the outward vision, with Tim beside him, rapt and effective. Once through with the Psalter, which he loathed because he was, not always certain of his pointing, and could not endure Tim's look of horror at his occasional slip, Edgar, having hunched his shoulders at just the angle to prevent the tenor behind him from looking across into the transept, devoted himself to a study of the rose-window over the transept.

The decoration of this window was a standing subject of quarrel between him and his first alto, Howard Potter. Edward had advanced the somewhat

intensely humorous; he greatly enjoyed picturing the scene to his imagination, and he strengthened his wavering infallibility by declaring that the beloved husband of Mary Bird Ferris was beyond doubt a Pythian in costume.

This had silenced Howard for a week, but one afternoon at evensong, just before the electric bell sounded in the robing room to summon them to the hall, he had rapidly inquired in a hissing whisper "Who that white puppy carryin' the flag in the round window on the side, where the bird was, was a picture of?"

The bird was the lectern eagle, and neither of the antagonists had ever seen a lamb. Edward had recognized the fact that it was a poorly drawn puppy, and he did not believe that it could possibly have balanced on one crooked-up knee and at that perilous angle any such banner as the artist had given it. It was also crushingly apparent to him that no Knight of Pythias, with all the assistance in the world, could transform himself into such a woolly, curly, four-legged object as that.

Then why should the brass plate to-natch it declare this rose window was placed in "loving memory to Alice Helen Worden, who departed this life June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety?" That was no name for a puppy, to begin with. The whole affair irritated Edgar exceedingly. He saw no explanation whatever. He perceived that he should have to fight the first alto. This was out only a great responsibility in itself, but the necessity of evading the parental eye added to the nervous strain and the consequences that on this particular Sunday afternoon Mr. Ogden occupied one of the rear pews with the idea of seeing how he behaved during service and subsequently accompanying him home, so weighed upon the spirits of the first soprano that William Walters accomplished the choir steps in the recessional without a stumble.

The rector noticed with pleasure the

steady-looking man in the back of the church; he was just then smarting a little under the accusation of "aristocratic tendencies"—a body of conservatives had never approved of the boy choir. He hoped to get the man into the Brotherhood of St. Andrew if he were allied to no other organization.

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costs too much. Says maybe a picnic—"

"Aw! old chump! Goin' to bounce us, too?"

"I dunno. I guess so. I didn't ask him that. I just says to him, 'Aw, say, Mr. Fellows, ain't us boys goin' campin'?' An' he says, 'I guess not this year, Tim, mos' prob'ly. Maybe a picnic—'"

"Well, I bet he don't bounce me! I betcher that! I betcher now!"

Edgar strutted before them. They regarded him with interest.

"Whatcher goin' to do?" They asked respectfully.

"What'll I do? I'll—I'll bounce myself!" he called over his shoulder, as he strode home.

His moody air during supper convinced Mr. Ogden that something was up. Ever since he had discovered Edgar's demand for an additional ten cents a Sunday, on the ground that his mother thought him worth more, and his later daring strike for five cents further salary, which the choirmaster had innocently considered abundantly justified, and paid out of his own pocket, Mr. Ogden, who having heard rumors of wild dissipation in the past and "brother" line, had pounced upon his son returning plethoric from pay day, and promptly annexed the extra fifteen cents, was convinced of the necessity of surveillance for this wily wage-earner, and formed the habit of swooping him regularly on pay nights, alone at first, later assisted by Mrs. Ogden, who accompanied the family group as a self-constituted and final auditor.

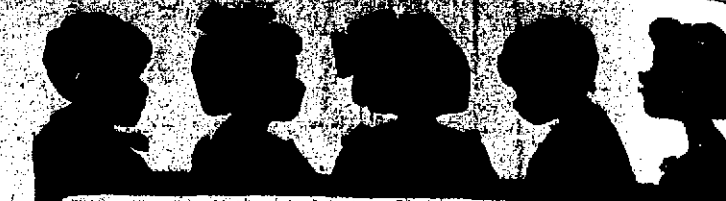
It frequently has been remarked that a great quietude binds together once disunited members of a family. It is extremely improbable that any affliction whatever could have produced among the Ogdens such a gratifying septet as corps as resulted from their unflagging interest in pay day. But when Mr. Ogden had shadowed his son to no more secluded and dangerous spot than the churchyard, and saw him in earnest converse with his attentive mates, he went, relieved about his own business, reassured by the words "campin' out" and "Sunday afternoon," that he caught from behind a convenient tombstone. He was utterly unconscious that the scene he had left was far more menacing to his household than even the most disfiguring sight of his warlike son's varied repertoire. But so it was. Haranguing, promising, taunting, threatening, Edgar led them, finally subdued, into one of the most satisfactory rehearsals of the year.

They waited till quarter of eleven on Sunday, and finally the men marched in alone, somewhat conscious and ill at ease, followed by a red-faced, determined rector and a puzzled visiting clergyman. They sang "O Happy Band of Pilgrims," but it was remarked by the wondering congregation that they did not look happy themselves. There was no music but the hymns, which, as they had been altered to well-known numbers, were chanted lustily by the inhabitants of the pews, thus winning the sincere admiration of the visiting clergyman.

"Really, such well-trained congregational singing is quite rare," he remarked afterward to the rector, and was somewhat surprised at the short answer: "It shall certainly never occur again."

It had gone hard with the vested choir but for Mrs. Ogden. Mr. Fellows pleaded in vain; in vain the Ladies' Auxiliary passed resolutions; the rector was firm. It was only when Mrs. Ogden swept in upon him in his study, a chastened, still apprehensive boy under one arm, followed by half a dozen women similarly equipped, and made a speech that will adorn the parish annals for many a year, that he yielded, respectfully convinced.

Edgar had met his Waterloo, and lived, to speak, under a consequent military surveillance, with much of



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Special offer Our booklet, trial size package of Soap and Facial Cream sent for 5 cts. to pay postage; or for 10 cts. the same and samples of Woodbury's Facial Powder and Dental Cream. Address Dept. 80

THE ANDREW JERGENS CO.
Sole Owners, Cincinnati, O.

his prestige gone, his pay docketed for a month, and the certainty of approaching warm weather, when it would be impossible to take cold, and nothing but a summons to the choir invisible could exorcise him from rehearsals here to render the future all too clear to him. In the words of the processional:

His tongue could never tire Of singing with the choir.

Today, if you should attend evensong at St. Mark's, you will beyond a doubt be delighted with a silver voice that appears to proceed from a violet-eyed boy with a sweet expression.

It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord; the voice declares melodiously, but it is doubtful if its owner is in a thankful frame of mind. He would in all probability prefer to be with his brother Samuel, who is at present touring the west triumphantly with a Methodist revivalist, rendering "Where is my wandering boy tonight?" to weeping congregations for \$10 a week and his traveling expenses. And even this success leaves Squeaker dissatisfied; he would far rather be in his father's position—first tenor in the Denman Thompson "Old Homestead" quartet, and "The Song of the Palm" to lead the scenes when the stereoscopic vision of the repentant prodigal thrills the audience.

It would seem that your artistic temperament is doomed to discontent. Whereas Mrs. Ogden, who cannot carry a tune, is perfectly satisfied with fine laundry work.

the line, which now connects the northern Baltic with the Atlantic, as to open up the rich mineral resources of North Sweden and to carry them cheaply to

Norvik. This new railway, which will be known as the "Stockholm and Narvik" line, is about one hundred and forty miles long, and cost about \$150,000.

The most northerly railway in the world was opened a few weeks ago. For its whole length of 145 miles within the Arctic region, the grade is not over 10 ft. in 100 ft. The line is built on a very low level, and only a small part of it is above the snow-line.

It is the longest and the most important of the railways of Norway, and it reaches the Norwegian harbor of Narvik. The chief object of

A man may be happy without passing all his days in waiting for a joy such as none has ever known.

Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period—how they can avoid pain, suffering and remove the cause.

"I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds and wet feet."

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment and was cured a month later. I am like another person since I am in perfect health."—Miss Agnes Miller, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.

—1890. For full particulars of this story, please send for our free booklet.

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of woman's health. Fifty thousand women suffer from women's troubles. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regulates, purifies, and makes these periods painless.

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the testator devised and bequeathed as described in said will, as follows: All of his property, real, personal and mixed, and you are further thereto enjoined that you and each of you are hereby required to attend the probate of said will in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, on the 11th day of November, A.D. 1903, at the hour of ten o'clock A.M. of said day thereafter at the same time and place, in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, and to further to the said probate what shall be required of you as so required and enjoined.

Witness my hand and seal of said court at the City of El Paso, 1903.

County Clerk of El Paso, Colorado.